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Wednesday, July 24, 1974
Sravana 2, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 24 1974/Sravana 2, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Hare Krishna Konar, who passed away at Calcutta on the 23rd July 1974, at the age of 59.

Shri Konar was General Secretary of the All India Kisan Sabha and a member of the CPI(M) Central Committee He had all along been a front rank worker of the Kisan movement He was also Land Revenue Minister m the West Bengal Government in 1969 In his death the country has lost a leader who was working tirelessly for the cause of the toiling masses.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

Members may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The Members stood in silence for a short while

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राजस्थान में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का विकास

*43. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **गृह** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान मे आदिवासी क्षेत्रो के विकास के लिए बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और चालू पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे आदिवासियो की स्थिति मे सुधार करने के लिये किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित उपायो का ब्यौरा **क्या है ; और**

(ख) क्या पाली जिले के बाली विकास खण्ड और उदयपुर जिले के कोटरा, झाडोल और गोगुदा विकास खण्डो के अधीन क्षेत्रो मे आदिवासियो की स्थिति मे सुधार करने के लिये कुछ उपाय करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक आदिवासी जनसख्या वाले क्षेत्रो के विकास के लिए एक उप-योजना तैयार की है। उप-योजना क्षेत्र के विभिन्न क्षेत्रो मे कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृत आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाए तैयार की जायेगी। उप-योजना क्षेत्र के बाहर रहने वाले आदिवासियो के लिए अधिक तथा शैक्षणिक विकास के सामान्य कार्यक्रम भी तैयार किये जायेंगे।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत उप-योजना के प्रारूप के अन्तर्गत हाथ मे ली जाने वाली एकीकृत आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाओं में उदयपुर जिले के कोटरा, झोदौल

और गोगुडा विकास खण्डो के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रो मे रहने वाले आदिवासी आ जायेगे। पाली जिले के पाली विकास खण्ड मे आदिवासियो को, पिछडे वर्ग क्षेत्र के सामान्य कार्यक्रमो जिनमे विभिन्न शैक्षणिक तथा आर्थिक विकास की योजनाए शामिल है, के अन्तर्गत लिया जायेगा।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा मैने पूछा है कि राजस्थान मे आदिवासियो की क्या हालत है, उन के विकास के लिए कौन सी योजना बनाई गई है और उन की हालत को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : पाचवी पच वर्षीय योजना मे आदिवासी क्षेत्रो के विकास के लिए एक नई नीति निर्धारित की गई है। पुरानी नीति के मताबिक जिन क्षेत्रो मे 60 प्रतिशत आदिवासी रहते थे उन मे ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक स्थापित किये जाते है। लेकिन अब केवल 50 प्रतिशत आबादी वाले क्षेत्रो मे इंटग्रेटिड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट प्राजेक्ट बनाये जायेगे और उनका विकास क्षेत्र और आबादी के हिसाब से पहले से ज्यादा होगा।

यह भी तय किया गया है कि जो राज्य की सामान्य पच-वर्षीय योजना है, यह बताया जाये कि उन मे से आदिवासी क्षेत्रो के लिए कितनी रकम निर्धारित की गई है और वह किस तरह से आदिवासी क्षेत्रो मे खर्च की जायेगी। सोचने का एक तरीका यह है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रो के लिए विशेष योजनाये निश्चित की जाये। लेकिन उस से आदिवासी क्षेत्रो को बहुत कम साधन मिल पाते है। अब जो नीति निर्धारित की गई है, उस की बुनियाद यह है कि जो सामान्य योजना है, उस मे से भी काफी बडा हिस्सा आदिवासी क्षेत्रो के विकास के लिए लगाया जाये।

इस के अलावा हम ने राज्य सरकारों को गाइडलाइन्स दी हैं, और उन से कहा है कि वे इन एरियाज के लिए अपने प्लान के नीचे सब-प्लान बनायें। राजस्थान सरकार ने भी एक सब-प्लान बनाकर भेजा है। प्लानिंग कमीशन उस पर विचार कर रहा है। अभी उस पर निर्णय नही लिया गया हे। राजस्थान सरकार ने वह सब-प्लान 155 66 करोड रुपये का बनाया है। दूसरे राज्यो मे भी इस प्रकार के सब-प्लान आए है, जिन पर प्लानिंग कमीशन विचार कर रहा है। वह सब-प्लान को इस रूप मे, या और तरीके से, मजूर करेगा। उसके बाद कार्यवाही शुरू होगी।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कोटरा झोंदील और गोगुन्डा के आदिवासियो के लिए एक इनटेग्रेटिड ट्राइबल डवलपमेंट प्रोजक्ट बनाया जा रहा है। मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि पच-वर्षीय योजना मे इस योजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी और कितनी धनराशि राज्य सरकार खर्च करेगी।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा मैने माननीय सदस्य को यह बताने की कोशिश की है कि हमने राज्य सरकार से कहा है कि हम कितना देगे वह तो बाद की बात है। पहले वे यह बताये कि इन क्षेत्रो और जातियो के विकास के लिए वे अपनी योजनाओ मे कितना रुपया लगाने के लिए तैयार है। राज्य सरकारो की सामान्य योजनाओं मे आदिवासी क्षेत्रो को उन का हिस्सा नही मिलता है। राज्य सरकारे केवल यह मान कर चुप हो जाती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इन क्षेत्रो के लिए विशेष योजनाये बना रही है, और इस लिए वे अपनी योजनाओ मे से उन को बहुत कम रुपया देते है। इन एरियाज के विकास के के लिए 200 करोड रुपया तो हमने केन्द्रीय योजना में रखा है। वह कैसे बटेगा, वह अलग बात है। राज्य सरकारें पहले यह निर्धारित करे कि वे सब-प्लान बना कर, और विकास की अपनी मदों में, इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए

कितना रुपया दे सकती हैं। फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार के देने का सवाल उठेगा।

श्री भूरे लाल बारूपाल इस का मतलब है कि योजना शुरू नहीं होगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी धनराशी देना चाहती है? उसने कितने परसेंट का निर्णय किया है। मान लीजिए, राजस्थान सरकार ने 500 करोड रुपये की योजना बनाई है केन्द्रीय सरकार उस में कितना देगी?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा परसेंटेज का सवाल बाद में आयेगा और शायद आयेगा भी नहीं। अब तक तो राज्य सरकारें इन क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा करती रही है, यह कह कर कि केन्द्रीय सरकार धनराशि देगी। अब हम यह कर रहे है कि राज्य सरकारें शिक्षा, बिजली, सिंचाई और सडकों सम्बन्धी अपनी योजनाओं में कितनी धनराशि देने के लिए तैयार है, पहले वे उस का सब-प्लान बनाएं।

श्री मधु लिमये क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि राजस्थान के पिछडे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कई ग्राम ऐसे है कि जिन में पेय जल का इंतजाम भी अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है? मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्य काल में राजस्थान के सभी आदिवासी ग्रामों में कूए खोद कर या अन्य तरीकों से पीने के पानी का इंतजाम किया जाएगा?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा: पेय जल के लिए राज्य सरकारों को एक रकम दी जाएगी इस सब-प्लान में हमने उन से यह भी कहा है कि इस पेय जल की जो धनराशि है उसमें उस का कितना हिस्सा वे दे रहे है? तो यह भी इस सब-योजना में शामिल है जिस पर अभी विचार हो रहा है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा मंत्री महोदय, के उत्तर से ऐसा नजर आता है कि राजस्थान में चाहे इंटीग्रेटेड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम की बात हो चाहे सब-प्लान की बात हो उस मद में जितना रूपया खर्च होने वाला है वह उदयपुर डिवीजन में ही खर्च होने वाला है। इस स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राजस्थान के और इलाके जिन में ट्राइबल पापुलेशन काफी बडी तादाद में रहती है जैसे सवाई माधोपुर, जयपुर और कोटा के इलाके हैं उन के ट्राइबल लोगों के रहन सहन को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए, उनकी खेती की तरक्की के लिए भी कोई योजना विचाराधीन है। यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस रकम में से आप कुछ हिस्सा उन के लिए भी आबादी के अनुपात में खर्च करने का प्रावधान करेंगे?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा जो क्षेत्र मैंने अपने उत्तर में बताए वे ऐसे क्षेत्र है जहां पर आदिवासी लोग ज्यादा तादाद में रहते हैं और जो इंटीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट बनाया गया है वह इन क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक रूप में कार्य करेगा? लेकिन जो आदिवासी लोग इन क्षेत्रों के बाहर रहते है, उस के लिए भी मैं ने कहा है कि पंचायती जिले के बाकी विकास खण्ड में आदिवासियों को, पिछडा वर्ग क्षेत्र के सामान्य कार्यक्रमों जिन में विभिन्न शैक्षिणिक तथा आर्थिक विकास की योजनाएं शामिल है, अन्तर्गत लिया जाएगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा इस के लिए कोई स्कीम है क्या?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा स्कीम है, आज भी है, स्कालरशिप देते है..

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: स्कालरशिप को छोडिए, एरिया डेवलपमेंट के लिए कुछ है या नहीं?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा: एरिया डेवलपमेंट के लिए नहीं है? एरिया डेवलपमेंट उसी क्षेत्र में कंसन्ट्रेट करना चाहते है जहां आदिवासी लोग ज्यादा रहते हैं।.. (व्यवधान).

News Item Captioned "Rebel Mizo Leader in China"

+

*44. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports dated 21st May, 1974 under the heading "Rebel Mizo Leader in China";

(b) whether the Mizo Leader referred to therein had two rounds of talks with the Mizoram Chief Minister earlier this year; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the informal exchange of views between the political leaders in Mizoram and some of the Mizo underground personnel with a view to persuading the underground to give up their futile path of violence. Government, however, have no confirmed information that the Mizo rebal leaders had visited China or had met Pakistani representatives in China.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: I would like to know whether it is a fact—because there is a press report in this regard—that the Mizo leader, Mr. Lal Dinga, is at the moment in Arakan area on the Indo-Burma border and is trying to have a very big offensive in the monsoon time in the Mizoram area and if so, how do Government propose to counteract this offensive.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): The forces there are in full alert and any such development will be met with serious and adequate response.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Is he at the moment on the Indo-Burma border—in Arakan?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We have no definite information on that.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the underground activities have not been contained and it has increased and the undergrounds are regrouping to make an offensive against the established Government?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: After the fairly large number of surrenders by the end of 1972, the State Government felt encouraged to take a policy of giving them a better opportunity of discussion or dialogue or create an opportumty for more people to surrender, particularly, the moderate elements in the underground Then, there was an inforaml discussion with the State authorities and the Mizo underground leaders in February 1973 but there was no clear indication of their mind. Subsequently, the position remained more or less as it was and the *status quo* was maintained. In February 1974 again some informal discussion of a more serious character took place. Again, the leaders of the underground did not give any indication of their mind and they went on insisting that they would give an indication or make clear their intention to the Central Government only. Several attempts of discussion, of dialogue in order to find as to what exactly they want really did not end in any easing of the situation. Recently, the situation has not only not improved but is rather moving towards deterioration and, in the circumstances, I think we will be compelled to review our policy in the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a news report that the rebel Mizo leader, Lal Denga, is likely to enter Mizoram with some of the rebels and

if so, what is the truth about it and if there is any truth, what steps have been taken to stop their entry into Mizoram?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is not as if at some particular place we have to make some specific arrangements. The entire border area is guarded by the Border Security Forces and other forces of the State and the Central Governments.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: I wanted to know whether Lal Denga has really tried to enter this area illegally. He never saw eye to eye with the ruling government I wanted to know whether this news was correct or not.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We have no information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. It looks as though the Minister does not read newspapers.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the son of the Chief Minister of Mizoram has joined the rebels?

MR. SPEAKER: It has nothing to do with the main question.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Yes, Sir, that is correct.

SHRI D BASUMATARI: I want to know why even after the grant of statehood and a Territorial Council, the Naga and Mizo rebels are not happy. May I know whether the Government suspect the hand of any outside power or outside help for these undergrounds and if so, whether it has been found out.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The hon. Member refers to Nagaland whereas the question is about Mizoram.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: I have put a combined question of both Naga and Mizo underground rebels.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There is a hard core among the undergrounds who have been taking a very unreasonable attitude and although their following has been dwindling, the hard core is still insisting on their old basic approach of asking for a completely independent State.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it not a fact that the different Central forces including the Army, the Border Security Force and the CRP have been creating havoc in Mizoram area for the last so many years and as a result, the people are resenting very much the central action in that context As a result the people are resenting the Central action very much Will the hon. Minister constitute an inquiry by a parliamentary committee to see as to how the Mizoram people are treated by the CRP and BSF?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There has been no such information in our possession If at all these forces have recently taken action, it was perhaps unduly moderate action. In any case the information which the hon. Member alleges is baseless and incorrect

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This hon. Minister is very good at misleading the people; he is a habitual offender. Last session I saw him apologise to the House perhaps three times. He should give correct facts. I am cautioning him. There is a reign of terror in Nagaland and Mizoram

MR SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Hazra.

Smuggling of Films to Foreign countries

*45. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of films are being smuggled out to foreign countries and

illegally shown there even before they are released in India; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to check this type of illegal trade in films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTIING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Enforcement authorities have been taking action against the smuggling of films. Wherever possible, assistance of foreign governments and their agencies is sought.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: In answer to Q. 45, the hon. Minister has given the reply. In connection with his reply I want to know this. Has the cooperation of he Government of Afghanistan, Nepal and Iron been sought because of the fact that the laboratory facilities are being given to smugglers to print Indian films illegally? This is my first supplementary.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) He refers to Nepal, Afghanistan and Iran. Some of them have and some of them do not have laboratory facilities. Nepal does not have. Afghanistan does not have it either. Iran has very developed laboratory facilities. But it will be unfair to mention these countries as a whole in this context. We have been seeking the cooperation of these countries and they have also been very cooperative. For instance when we came to know recently that a film was smuggled to Afghanistan we brought it to the notice of that Government and Afghanistan Government not only stopped it, they also confiscated the film and they are taking legal action against the suspected smugglers. Whenever we come to know of any smuggling we do take immediate action. The help of Revenue Intelligence is taken for this purpose and action is taken. I have got a statement, here with me which gives the details of the films seized on various occasions by the Customs Intelligence. In 1972 alone, upto October, they seized nine films which means 110 reels valued at about Rs. 86,000. In November 1972 again they seized a film in ten packages the value of which was assessed at Rs. 3.48 lakhs. The Customs Inteligence is very vigilant on this.

SHRI MONORANJAN HAZRA: My second supplementary is: will the hon. Minister satisfy this House by replying my question whether the film 'Bobby' was smuggled into South Africa? In that connection even the name of the Minister was involved in it. Tell us whether it is true or not.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We did notice in the papers saying that the film 'Bobby' was smuggled to South Africa. We have referred the matter to the Revenue Intelligence to look into this and get at the facts So far as mentioning my name by some person is concerned, I treat the matter with the contempt it deserves.

SHRI R S. PANDEY: Mr. Tariq was the Chairman of the Impec. May I know whether it is true that when Mr. Tariq was Chairman for sometime in the Films Promotion Corporation, he has submitted any report regarding the malpractice with regard to the smuggling of films into the foreign countries? Secondly, after printing of certain films produced here, certain prints were left there and then smugled to different countries. This way they earned some foreign exchange but that is not remitted to this country.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is a fact that Mr. Tariq was the Chairman of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation. Also it is a fact that when Mr. Tariq laid down the office, he demanded that some inquiry should be held into the working of the Impec of which he was the Chairman for five years and the Board of Directors has said that the inquiry should be held. The Government has initiated action and a preliminary inquiry is now being held.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह जांच कौन कर रहा है एन्क्वायरी की टर्म्स आफ रेफेन्स क्या है ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : इस को दो हिस्सो मे बाटा गया है । चूंकि चेयरमैन ने कहा था कि उन्ही की कारपोरेशन के मुताबिक एन्कवायरी की जाय इस लिए हम ने पहले एक आफिसर से कहा है कि वह प्राइमा-फेसी देखे कि वर्किंग मे क्या क्या बाते थी । जब उस की रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी और पता लगेगा कि इम्पेक की वर्किंग के बारे मे या किसी आदमी के पर्सनल कन्डक्ट के बारे मे फर्दर एन्क्वायरी की जरूरत है, तब वह एन्क्वायरी की जाएगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या यह बात सही है कि अनेक देशो के अन्दर भारत की बनी हुई फिल्मे बहुत लोकप्रिय होती जा रही है, लेकिन उन को बडे पैमाने पर नही भेजा जाता है उन की मांग को पूरा नही किया जाता है, इसीलिए लोग चोरी छिपे फिल्मे भेजते है । उनकी मांग पूरी हो—क्या इस के लिए सरकार कोई विशेष कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

क्या यह सही है कि जो फिल्मे भारत सरकार के विरूद्ध बनती है उन को बाहर नहीं भेजा जाता ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : बनियादी सवाल यह है कि जितनी फिल्मों की मांग बाहर से आती है उस को पूरा किया जाय और हम उतनी फिल्मे एक्सपोर्ट भी करते है, लेकिन हम यह मान कर चलते है कि हमारे यहा से इस वक्त जितना एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है, उस को और ज्यादा बढाने का स्कोप है । इस लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे है कि एक नेशनल फिल्म ज कारपोरेशन बनाई जाए ताकि उस कारपोरेशन के जरिए सरकार एक्सपोर्ट की मांग को पूरा कर सके ।

भारत सरकार के खिलाफ कोन सी फिल्मे बनती है जिनको लगाया जा रहा है, इसके मुताबिक मुझे इल्म नही है, शायद कछवाय जी ने कोई अलग फिल्म देखी हो तो मुझे बता दे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैने इन को रोम में देखा था घूमते हुए और फिल्म देखते हुए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार के खिलाफ फिल्म बना सके यह किसकी हिम्मत है और अगर बनेंग, तो सेंसर बोर्ड पास नही करेगा ।

Simplification of Procedure to Advance Loans to Scheduled Tribes by Co-operatives

*46. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has reported that the Scheduled Tribes perfer money-lenders to co-operatives because the latter have cumbersome and time-consuming procedure to advance loans; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to look into these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) A Study Team of the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was given these reasons by 'Sauras' of Gunupur Sub-Division of Koraput District, Orissa and the tribals of Panch-Mahals District Gujarat, for their preference to the money lender

(b) The whole question of Credit in Tribal areas has been examined by a Study Group of the Ministry of Agriculture and they have recommended a simplified credit and marketing structure for Tribal areas which will cater to the needs of the Tribals including credit for production, consumer needs as also for social purposes. The State Governments have been requested to adopt this model for preparation of schemes for Integrated Tribal Development Projects, which will cover all areas with more than 50 percent tribal concentration.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: In view of the fact that what the commissioner says for these two States is as well said for some other States also of which we have personal experience, will Government take into consideration the reasons which he has given for the preference of the Adibasis to moneylanders as compared to the co-operatives? The reasons which the commisioner had given are as follows. He says that the findings are startling, that they prefer to take loans from moneylenders who charge 150 per cent p.a. to 600 per cent p.a. interest as compared to 9½ per cent rate of interest per annum charged by the co-operative societies; this is because the administration of the societies is full of defects and the farmers are loath to admit landless people and Adibasis amongst their fold for fear of losing their own creditworthiness because of their poverty,. will Government, therefore, consider whether separate agricultural cooperative service societies could not be constituted for Adibasis in their areas so that these troubles and problems may not arise?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The main reason advanced by the tribals and others for their preference for the moneylenders was that they had not mortgage their lands for getting loans from the cooperative societies and had to undergo some complicated formalities which were very trouble some, and which they wanted to avoid Moreover, the co-operatives generally take their owntime and the loans are not given at the time they are needed. These are the reasons which they have given. The Ministry of Agriculture which deals with cooperatives is very much aware of this problem. To study the problem in depth they have appointed a study group to find out what type of cooperative structure there should be in the tribal areas and how tribal cooperatives, should be organised. They have given their detailed guidelines. One of the things that they have mentioned is that normally co-operative societies give loans only for productive purposes, but so far as tribals are concerned they have suggested that the rules should be liberalised to take care of their consumption needs as well as social needs so that their total credit requirements are met and they are not left to the mercy of the moneylenders. These recommendations of the Study Group are with the State Governments, and while formulating schemes for the tribal development areas I hope they will be taken into consideration.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the scheme which the hon. Minister has referred to be applicable to all the States where Adibasis live?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It has been mentioned that the interest charged by the moneylenders ranges from 150 to 600 per cent. Most of the produce from the land or paddy or even the land of the Adibasis in most parts of the country is virtually mortgaged In that situation, may I know whether it is not a fact that this is an unlawful activity and if so, whether any largescale punitive action against these criminals, who are moneylenders parading as respectable persons in these areas, is proposed to be taken by Government and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: What the hon. member has said regarding the condition of the Adivasis when they take loans is more or less correct. They are in the hands of these money lenders to whom they are virtually mortgaged. They are treated even as bonded slaves. To meet this situation one approach is that they should be prevented from going to the moneylenders which means easy credits without irksome formalities to be made available to them for which I have outlined the scheme formulated by Government.

The hon. member has raised a wider question whether we would treat them as ordinary criminals or treat them under punitive measures for which they would be held liable. I would like to say that in regard to moneylending, some States have made very stringent laws No one can do moneylending without a license. How much interest should be charged, how one can go to courts of law—on these matters some States have adopted measures. As regards treating them as criminals and taking punitive action against them, if the hon. member can give some concrete suggetions, we will examine them

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: The Government of India know very well, and State Governments are also aware, that there are tenancy Acts all over the country to protect the tribals from alienation of their lands. Civil, crimial and Judicial courts do not recognise transfer of their lands without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. Even, then, there have been violations of these laws and very many alarming cases of land alienation have taken place all over the country. There have been Acts to protect them from moneylenders; there have been Acts to restore their lands to the tribal's These Acts have been passed in many States, for instance. Bihar; Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. But it is a sad commentary on these State Governments that they have not been able to do anything on this. It is about time the Central Government stepped in and gave serious thought to this problem I would like to know from Government whether they would seriously consider in terms of providing a revolving fund in the Fifth Plan for the restoration of tribal lands to them and releasing them from the clutches of unscrupulous moneylenders for the purpose of uniform development of the tribals all over the country.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. member wants to know if we propose to have a revolving fund which would finance restoration of lands alienated from the tribals. Actually most of the alienations which the hon. member has mentioned are illegal. In the first place they should not have been done, and if we have to take back those lands which have been illegally alienated, there is no need to pay for them. The only thing necessary is that there should be strict enforcement of the tenancy legislation meant to protect the tribals. But if he hon. member feels that in certain areas the tribals are not able to reclaim their lands for which legally they have to make payments I am not aware of the situation. If any particular mention is made by him, we would certainly go into that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Apart from the reasons advanced by the hon Minister as to why the tribals and the tribal bellets are more inclined towards private moneylenders, there is the non-co-operation of co-operative societies. In fact, these co-operative societies are nothing but vested interests of these private moneylenders. They are one family chain in the tribal belts.

In addition to that, the point raised by Shri Kartik Oraon is also a fundamental one. The main reason is the land alienation of these tribals. Practically they are bonded with these private landowners. Do Government propose to have selected pilot projects to have guided co-operative societies for the tribals and provide a revolving fund for these pilot projects so as to show the Deputy Commissioners and Collectors as to how to implement the land alienation Acts and legislation regarding co-operative societies?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have been assured that so far as the establishment of co-operatives in tribal areas is concerned, whether for the forest produce or other things, funds would be no problem. The only thing is to what extent and in what man-

ner the State Governments implement the recommendations of the Study Group We are constantly following it up with them If it is felt that these schemes are not making headway because of lack of finance, we would see that this impediment does not come in the way

श्री रामकंवर अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै मत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि सहकारी समितियो के नाम से काफी जमीनो का अलाटमेट हुआ आदिवासियो को और उसके बाद मे राज्य सरकारो से उन लोगो ने बारबार ऋण मागने की कोशिशे की लेकिन उनको पैसा नही मिला। और अगर दिया गया तो कुछ मेम्बरो ने जिन्होने राशि जमा कराई, उनको सामुहिक रूप से उन्ही मेम्बरो को सारी रकम देनी पडी। जब सहकारी समितियो की प्रणाली चली थी तो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग बडे उत्साहित थे लेकिन अब वह कठिनाइयो के कारण पीछे हट रहे है। जो हाउसिंग सोसाइटीज बनी है तो अधिकारियो को पहले उनको पैसा देना पडता है ऋण लेने के लिये। अत इस बारे मे आप कोई सरल उपाय निकाले जिससे पचायत समितियो के द्वारा ऋण का वितरण हो जिससे लोगो को कठिनाई न हो।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : यह प्रश्न विशेष तौर से आदिवासी क्षेत्रो मे जो सहकारी समितिया है उसके बारे मे है। माननीय सदस्य ने इसको व्यापक बना दिया और सारी तरह की सहकारी समितियो को लाने की बात की है। लेकिन जो दिक्कते माननीय सदस्य ने बतायी है वह इन आदिवासी क्षेत्रो की सहकारी समितियो मे भी पायी जाती है जिनको दूर करने के लिये राज्य सरकारो को कुछ सुझाव भेजे गये है और हमारा विश्वास है कि अगर उन सुझावो पर अमल किया गया तो दिक्कते काफी हद तक दूर हो जायेंगी।

श्री भागीरथ भंवर वैसे तो सहकारी समितियो और साहूकार दोनो एक ही थैली के चट्टे बट्टे हैं, कई राज्य सरकारो ने आदिवासियों को कर्ज से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिये कानून बनाये, लेकिन वह उलझनपूर्ण है जिससे उन गरीबो की कर्ज से मुक्ति नही हो सकी। कुछ कोर्ट भी कानूनो द्वारा कायम किये गये जिनमें 5, 6, 7 साल से केसेज पडे हुए हैं। इसलिये क्या यह सच है कि गरीब किसानो ने साहूकारो को इसलिये पसन्द किया क्योकि सरकार की तरफ से उनको कोई न्याय नही मिल रहा है, और सहकारी समितियो मे भयकर भ्रष्टाचार है जिससे आदिवासी किसान परेशान है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप प्रश्न कीजिये, लम्बा चौडा भाषण न करे।

श्री भागीरथ भंवर क्या यह सत्य है कि जिस प्रकार साहूकारो ने जमीने हडप कर ली उसी प्रकार से आदिवासियो की जमीने सहकारी समितिया नीलाम कर रही है उनके ऊपर झूठे कर्ज बता कर ? क्या इसकी आप जाच करायेंगे ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा अगर माननीय सदस्य निश्चित रूप से बताये कि किस क्षेत्र के, किस कानून के बारे मे वह कहना चाहते हैं कि उन्हे दिक्कतें आती रही है तो हम राज्य सरकार से कहेंगे कि उन पर अमल किया जाये। सामान्य तौर से कोई प्रश्न का जवाब तो नही दिया जा सकता। जो आदिवासियो के बारे मे आप ने कहा है कि सहकारी समितियो के नियम उलझनपूर्ण है इसलिये वह लोग उनके पास नही जाना चाहते यह भी एक स्थिति है।

श्री सरजू पांडे अध्यक्ष जी, अभी आप ने जनसघ पार्टी के दो आदमियो को बुलाया, लेकिन मुझे आप मौका नहीं दे रहे है, जबकि कई बार मैं उठा हू।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जरूरी नही है कि मैं सब को मौका दू। आपकी पार्टी के एक सदस्य बोल चुके है।

श्री सरजू पांडे : आप ने जो तरीका बना रखा है यह हम नही चलने देंगे । आप इस पर व्यवस्था दीजिये या तय कीजिये कि किसी पार्टी को नही बुलायेंगे । आप ने जनसंघ पार्टी के दो सदस्यों को बुलाया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, आप कांग्रेस पार्टी के 10, 10 मेम्बरों को बुलाते हैं हम तो शिकायत नही करते हैं । . . . (*व्यवधान*)

श्री सरजू पांडे : आप जो चाहें वह चलेगा, या कायदा कानुन चलेगा ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि नियम हमारे पर ही क्यों लागु होता है, औरो पर क्यों नही होता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इस तरह न बोलते तो शायद मैं इजाजत दे देता । अगर आप इस तरह से बोलेंगे तो मैं इजाजत नही दूंगा । मैं ने भी अपना फैसला कर लिया है । यह कोई तरीका नही है कि स्पीकर को आप कोअर्स करे कि नही चलने देंगे । तो न चलने दीजिये ।

जादूगुड्डा (बिहार)से यूरेनियम की तस्करी

*48. **श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह :**
श्री दीनन भट्टाचार्य :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जादुगुडडा कारखाने से युरेनियम की तस्करी के सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या है;

(ख) क्या तस्करी करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कानुनी कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :(क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम लि० जादुगुडडा से कच्चा यूरेनियम चुराने के सन्देह में पुलिस ने 11 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है। राज्य पुलिस द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

कलकत्ता पुलिस ने भी इसी प्रकार के आरोपों पर 8 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है। जांच जारी है ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, इस सदन को स्मरण होगा कि 23 अप्रैल को पहली बार यूरेनियम की तस्करी का समाचार अखबार मे आया और 24 अप्रैल को नियम 377 के अधीन मैंने यह मामला सदन में उठाया था । तब से लगातार भारत के करीब करीब सभी समाचार-पत्रों मे यह समाचार आ रहे है कि यूरेनियम की चोरी और तस्करी बडी मात्रा मे हो रही है और इसमे अधिकारियो का भी, और व्यवसायियो का भी हाथ है, और दूसरे वर्गों का भी हाथ है । और यूरेनियम तस्करी होकर चीन और पाकिस्तान जा रहा है ।

मैं इस संदर्भ मे सरकार से जानना चाहूगा कि इस सिलसिले मे पकड़े गये लोगो मे जादूगुड्डा यूरेनियम खान के कितने कर्मचारी है, बिहार के और बिहार से बाहर के कितने व्यवसाई है ? तथा अब तक कितना किलो यूरेनियम बरामद किया है तथा उसका बिक्री मूल्य क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित) : जो पहले पाच गिरफ्तार किए गए थे उनके नाम पहले भी बताए जा चुके है. श्री एस० के० अब्बास, पुलिस कांस्टेबल, श्री मुहम्मद फारुख, साकची (जमशेदपुर टाउन), श्री महबूब खा, टेलको आटने डिविजन के कर्मचारी, श्री कानू राम सरदार और श्री जयराय दोनों

जादूगुड़ा युरेनियम कम्प्लैक्स के कर्मचारी। उसके बाद दो और गिरफ्तार किए गए जमशेदपुर में। जो चार और लोग पकड़े गए, बिहार पुलिस के द्वारा, उनके नाम हमारे पास नहीं है, उनकी सूचना नहीं आई है। इस तरह से सब मिलाकर 11 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं। दो मुकदमे उनके खिलाफ रजिस्टर किए गए है, एक गोलमुरी पुलिस स्टेशन केस नम्बर 41। इसमें नौ व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर हुआ है और दूसरा गोलमुरी पुलिस स्टेशन केस नम्बर 65 डेटेड 29-6-74। यह केस एटमिक एनर्जी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर हुआ है। दो व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ यह मुकदमा किया गया है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह मैंने पूछा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में कितना यूरेनियम अब तक बरामद हुआ है और उसका मूल्य क्या है?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित पहले साढ़े पाच किलोग्राम बिहार में मिला था। बाद को 525 ग्राम कलकत्ता में मिला था। जो पहले बिहार में मिला उसके बारे में सदेह था कि उसमें यूरेनियम है या नहीं है। बाद में कारपोरेशन से जो सूचना मिली, एटमिक एनर्जी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट अब तक नहीं आई है, उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि "फीबल कसैंट्रेशन" यूरेनियम का है। जो कलकत्ता में 525 ग्राम निकला है उसके बारे में लिखा है कि कुछ "मिगनिफिकेंट मात्रा उसके अन्दर है। जहां तक दूसरे देशों का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे पास उनके बारे में सूचना नहीं है, लेकिन यह सन्देह है कि नेपाल में कुछ लोग गए थे—ताकि उसको बेचने की कोशिश करें—और सम्भव है कि उनका उद्देश्य यह रहा हो कि चीन के पास इस 'ओर' को पहुंचाये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह इस सम्बन्ध में बम्बई से प्रकाशित होने वाले ब्लिट्ज में और उत्तर प्रदेश से निकलने वाले जनस्वर में काफी सामग्री छपी है। हमारे पास जो सूचना आई है उसके अनुसार सबसे पहली बार पाच किलो, दूसरी बार एक किलो और तीसरी बार भी करीब पाच किलो यूरेनियम अब तक पकड़ा गया है। मेरे पास जो कागज है उनमें लिखा हुआ है कि कलकत्ता में पकड़े गए यूरेनियम के सम्बन्ध में अणु आयोग का कहना है कि यह उच्च कोटि का है। इसकी अनुमानित कीमत पन्द्रह लाख रुपये है। जिन व्यवसाइयों का इनमें हाथ है चाहे वे कलकत्ता के हों या नेपाल और भारत की सीमा पर के हों, उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की ओर से कोई भी बयान नहीं आया है। मेरी सूचना के अनुसार चम्पारन जिले के बेतिया नामक नगर के के एक धन्ना सेठ के यहां जब सी बी आई और कस्टम विभाग के अधिकारियों ने सयुक्त रूप से छापा मारा तो 90 किलोग्राम सोना के साथ ऐसे बहुत से कागजात मिले जिससे यह पता चलता है कि यूरेनियम की तस्करी में उनका बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। बहुत से उच्च स्तरीय नेता इसे दबा देना चाहते है और इसके लिये वे दौड़ धूप कर रहे है। यह चीज अखबारों से निकली है। जिन व्यवसायियों का इस में हाथ है उन में से कितने पकड़े गए हैं और उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The matter is still under investigation. The Bihar Government had asked for assistance of the C.B.I for further investigation. The decision has been taken to entrust the investigation to the C.B.I. A formal notification is to be issued and will be issued early.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Betia incident?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have no information.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether it is a fact that, of these 11 persons arrested in Bihar so far, as is evident from the Minister's reply, and eight persons from Calcutta, the persons who were arrested in Jameshdpur were connected with Tata's firm and some of the eight persons arrested from Calcutta were connected with a Birla firm and also one Congress Minister in Bihar is connected with the uranium theft, and if so, whether *prima facia* on receipt of complaint Government have put these persons in jail and whether they are still in jail or have been released on bail?

SHRI F H MOHSIN: As the Home Minister has already pointed out, one person seems to be an employee of TEI CO, one Mehboob Khan. Of the rest, one was a police constable and another was a resident of Jamshedpur town We do not have further details The hon Member seems to have more information I would only say that the cases are still under investigation. The investigation is being entrusted to the CBI. Let us await the results of the CBI investigation. When the investigation is over we will be very glad to place all the information before the House.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Is any Bihar Minister involved?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There is no such information.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: As you have just now said, one person is connected with the Tata's firm. In the same way, some of the eight persons arrested from Calcuta seem to be connected with a Birla's firm. I want to know whether it is a fact or not and also whether a Congress Minister of Bihar is also involved.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: My colleague has already said that the matter is being entrusted to the CBI. Let the CBI investigation be completed. Then we shall be able to give full information on these points. But uptill now there is no such information with us.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I feel that, instead of trying to make capital out of it, we should attach more importance to the preservation of this valuable mineral and in that context I would like to know what steps Government are taking to see that no further incident of this nature takes place.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The security people have been entrusted with this work. There are tight security arrangements. Instructions have been issued and the matter is very carefully being pursued.

SHRI SAMER GUHA: Although it is fortunate that uptil now the uranium smuggled is not purified uranium, the dangerous point is that some employees of the factory and the police are reported to be involved. Therefore, there is every possibility of purified uranium being smuggled out. This is one point. I also want to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that, as has been stated by one hon. Member, some big businessmen and one dishonourable Minister of Bihar are also reported to be involved and are in collusion on the Nepal border to try to smuggle out uranium. You know the importance of uranium I want to know whether the terms of reference given to the CBI will include the case against the Minister also, whether the CBI will enquire and submit a report on that Minister also, who is reported to be working in collusion with the smugglers.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There is no question of any terms of reference. When a case is entrusted to CBI, it is to make a comprehensive inquiry and whether it is businessmen or professionals or others, all will be covered within the Scope of the inquiry and we do not know whether any Minister or any such person is involved. Uptil now we have no such information. If you merely imagine a happening and ask us to answer about it, it is difficult. Let the investigation be completed and if there is anybody involved, whatever be his station, we will take necessary steps.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

MR SPEAKER. Question Hour is over.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :... क्या यह सच है कि 5 तारीख को विधान सभा में कम्युनिस्ट विधायक, श्री भोला सिंह, ने किसी व्यापारी का नाम बताया था, जो इस में इनवोल्व्ड था ? उन्होंने मन्त्री का नाम भी बताया था । क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इस की जानकारी है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already declared that the Question Hour is over and you do not listen to me.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सीताराम राजगढ़िया का नाम बिहार विधान सभा में लिया गया । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत आवश्यक सवाल है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को बताया है कि क्वेस्चन आवर ख़त्म हो गया है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस को बचाने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

मंत्री—उसी जिले के मंत्री—उस को बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : हमारे पास यह सूचना नहीं है, लेकिन बचाने की कोशिश न हो रही है और न होने दी जायगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already declared that the Question Hour is over. Still he was continuing.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Functioning of Calcutta Telephones

S. N. Q. 1. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he assured the House that after May 1974, conditions regarding functioning of Calcutta Telephones will improve; and

(b) if so, the facts there-about in regard to improvement shown by Calcutta Telephones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY). (a) and (b) On the 9th of April, 1974, while replying to a Short Notice Question by the Hon'ble Member, I had outlined the various steps which were taken and were proposed to be taken by the Government for resolving the problem facing the Calcutta Telephones. A number of sections were completed by the end of May 1974. There has been improvement in the functioning of the Calcutta System. The further progress of the various steps being taken and the improvements resulting therefrom are outlined in the Statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Progress made in the improvement of the functioning of the Calcutta Telephones and the various steps taken by Government since March 1974.

(i) Adequate number of spare parts required by the Calcutta Telephones for the upkeep and the repairs of the exchange equipment and the telephone instruments have been supplied by the Indian Telephone Industries on Top Priority.

(ii) Further supply of the required spares is being made on a continuing basis.

(iii) The over 3,000 switches which had been busied out in the various exchanges of the Calcutta Telephone System have now been repaired and brought into service.

(iv) All internal equipment has been thoroughly checked and overhauled and is being routined as per schedule.

(v) All the joints in the exchanges have been checked for proper soldering.

(vi) Installation of additional traffic relief equipment to handle the large volume of traffic has been expedited. This equipment will be brought into service in 5 exchanges *viz.* '24' '44', '46', '55' and '66' by the end of this month and in the remaining main telephone exchanges, during the next 9 to 12 months

(vii) The number of faulty junctions between the different exchanges which were about 8 to 10% of the total number of junctions in March 1974 have come down to 4 to 5% and this number is being gradually reduced further, by understaking special cable repair work.

(viii) By special efforts, the underground cable faults are being handled expeditiously and there has been marked improvement in the speed of repairs of cable break-downs.

(ix) The trunk automatic exchange, under installation at Calcutta, has been partially commissioned. Subscriber Trunk Dialling 'STD' from Asansol to Calcutta was introduced on the 26th of June, 1974. STD service from the various exchanges in Calcutta to Asansol would be introduced progressively during October-November this year. STD service from Kharagpur to Calcutta will be introduced during September 1974 and the various exchanges of Calcutta to Kharagpur progressively from November to December this year. STD service with Bhubaneshwar and Cuttack will be introduced by March 1975 and with Jamshedpur by end 1976. STD service with Delhi is expected to be introdured during the Fifth Plan.

(x) Demand Trunk Service from Calcutta to Cuttack and Bhubaneshwar was introduced on 5-6-1974.

(xi) The procedure for giving new connections after payment and completion of formalities has been streamlined and a number of connections pending since long have been installed. A small number of such connections is now pending installation. Attempts are being made to provide these also expeditiously.

(xii) By special staffing of the trunk Record '180' and Trunk Enquiry '181' switchboard positions, the time to answer on these services, has been reduced and more prompt service is being provided.

(xiii) The various procedures for attending to faults and complaints have been streamlined. After the adopted of the procedure, complaints and faults are being attended to more expeditiously. The duration of faults is smaller and the number of carried over faults has been reduced.

(xiv) Centralised service observation of the calls passing through the Calcutta Telephone network has shown an improvement by 10% from the position in March.

(xv) Inspection of the installation at subscribers premises and private branch exchanges is carried out on the basis of a special schedule.

(xvi) Power shedding continues in different areas of Calcutta. To meet this situation, Direct Power Feeder cable has been laid for the '47' exchange. The work for laying direct Power Feeder Cables to the '24' and the '35' Exchanges is in progress. '22' and '23' and '33' and '34' exchanges already have direct Power Feeder Cables. These exchanges will not be subjected to power shedding problems. Examination has shown that it is not feasible to provide direct feeders for the remaining exchanges. Except in

'58' and '66' exchanges, engine alternators have been provided to take over the exchange load in the remaining exchanges. Action is being taken to provide engine alternators in these two exchanges also For two other exchangers '44' and '41/46', larger capacity engine alternators are being provided.

(xvii) After discussion with the West Bengal State authorities, special liaison has been established with the local law and order authorities to minimise thefts of underground cables It is expected that soon the interruptions to the service due to thefts of cables would be minimised.

(xviii) Close coordination has been established with the various agencies engaged in road digging operations. The damage to underground cables by road digging work is being gradully reduced.

(xix) The management setup of the Calcutta Telephones has been strengthened and the maintenance work is being organised on an Area basis

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I appreciate the response of the hon. Minister to rather an inconvenient question and I am thankful that the Minister has shown some earnestness in removing the problems facing the Calcutta telephones But what I am afraid of is that after the election of the President, the reshuffle of the Ministries So, before the reshuffling takes place I would like the hon. Minister to do his best to see that the Calcutta telephones are put in order.

The reply has given too much of a bright picture. You have stated about overhauling of the internal equipment, installation of additional traffic relief equipment, setting right the faulty junctions, commissioning of the trunk automatic exchange, etc, etc. in your statement. I am a telephone subscriber and I am also a member of the Telephone Advisory Committee and I would like to draw your attention.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming.

My experience is unsatisfactory service of 189, 199, 185, 180, 173 and the receivers' complaints, wrong billing; wrong connection and the negligence at the time of repair—all these lead to delay and bribery. I made a suggestion saying, let there be a complaint and supervision cell instituted there. The timid managers,—three of them were there,—could not do anything in the matter. I want to know whether a special officer from the Centre could be sent there. He should at least set up a complaint and supervision cell, so that all the complaints may be promptly, quickly and adequately dealt with.

MR SPEAKER. He is worried I will fix a time limit for you, before reshuffling takes place!

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY I am thankful for the hon Member for appreciating the work done by way of improvement of the telephone system in Calcutta It has nothing to do with the elections or the change or otherwise of the ministries concerned? Various steps have been taken in various directions Certain deficiencies have been identified You will kindly appreciate that a special officer has gone there. A very senior officer has gone there I also went there Information is collected from time to time and whatever steps have to be taken are being taken. An Additional General Manager has been sent and four Deputy General Managers have been ordered to be sent. Only one has gone and the rest are expected to take up their positions very shortly This sort of complaint is found not only here but in other places too But I may say for your information that the complaints about overbilling in Calcutta are comparatively less than in Bombay and Delhi

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In 196 Calcutta had 73,600 telephones Bombay, 47,795 and Delhi, 33,400 but at present Bombay has 1,68,00 Calcutta 1,32,000 and Delhi 99,135

There is provision made in the Fifth Plan, but what we find is that this provision lags far behind in respect of Calcutta compared to Bombay and Delhi. I want to know as to what steps have been taken by Government to see that Calcuta, which is nerve centre of industry, business and trade, is brought at par with cities like Bombay, for instance. This is my first point and my second point is this. The 66 STD system is introduced all over the country and barring Bhuvaneshwar and Cuttack, not a single STD line is there which has been introduced in the eastern region of India. What are the reason? Before 15th May the trunk call charge between Delhi and Bombay was Rs. 12 and Delhi to Calcutta was Rs. 16 but now it has been made at par but even then because of the STD facilities now Bombay is getting prompt and urgent call and charge is reduced to half. I want to know whether he would take action to see that eastern region is brought within the system of STD and to see that the charges taken for long distance calls are reduced pending installation of STD system, to see that Calcutta is brought at par with cities like Bombay and other towns

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Calcutta, as all of us know, is the most important place in India from many points of view. We do not deny that. There is no competition like that in the matter of telephones. It is true that in recent years enough attention was not paid to Calcutta partly because of political reasons and partly otherwise to which which I need not go into.

However, Calcutta has been kept in mind in regard to expansion of the telephone system. It is proposed, during the Fifth Plan, to expand the Calcutta telephone system by another 92,000 lines and to expand the Bombay system more or less by a lakh of lines. So far as S.T.D. is concerned, it has been mentioned in the statement that I have given to you, that STD is already there between Asansol and Calcutta and, to Bhubaneshwar and Cuttack, it is coming up shortly. Between Delhi and Calcutta during the Fifth Plan it is proposed to have it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I would like to know the hon Minister, since I belong to that part of Calcutta and since I am suffering from that whether he had received any fresh complaint about the functioning of Calcutta telephone especially on the cross-bar system was installed recently. There most of the people do not get telephone lines—at least half of them. From my own experience I would like to tell you that whenever I make a call from Delhi to that exchange, I never get my own number. My submission to the Minister is to look into the matter whether the cross-bar exchange could be replaced or not. My second submission to you is to make an inquiry—I am not accusing any political party at all—because in Calcutta Exchange there is an international line between Delhi and Calcutta but, some Congressmen have been deliberately not given the connection. For the past five years, in spite of repeated complaints made by me, it has not been replaced. If Congressmen book a call they are deliberately not being allowed; they are refused straightway. I have enquired about it. The people are sitting there and they are not giving the lines. I want to know from you whether this should be rectified or not. The General Manager does not even listen to me. They are doing it deliberately And for the past five years if a call is made by Congress Members to some Ministers, they do not give it. So, let us have an inquiry into the whole thing.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: So far as the complaint of the hon. Member is concerned, I would certainly look into it as to what is happening there. So far as cross-bar system is concerned, out of 1.33 lakh lines in Calcutta, only 4,000

are in cross-bar exchange and the rest of the lines are operated in Strowger system. My information is that the cross-bar at Calcutta is a little better than the one in Bombay. This is my information. As you all know there are complaints about the functioning of this system. Deficiencies are being rectified. So many attempts are being made and we expect that in another three to four months' time they would function better

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Calcutta, thanks to our friends there, has been deprived of its pre-eminence in the country, but it is pre-eminent in so far as its agonising telephone system is concerned. I am sure Bombay cannot hold a candle to it in so far as the excruciating nature of the telephone system goes. In view of the fact that in spite of Calcutta having a larger number of telephones than even Bombay right up to the 1960's and the money received through hire charges levied on Calcutta for local and trunk calls having given the Government a bonanza of nearly Rs. 40 crores during the last decade and a half or so, this money which was additionally extracted from Calcutta has been expended for the maintenance and improvement of apparatus and the introduction of modernised apparatus eleswhere than in Calcutta, may I know if Government would at least make up its mind to put Calcutta as first priority item in so far as the restoration of a normal telephone system is concerned and to make a beginning, not only by expediting the STD system which cannot wait till the Fifth Plan which is waiting till the Greek calends, but by expediting it much quicker than the period of the Fifth Plan, and to look after the Calcutta P&T workshop which was till 1947 the largest in India, which has been starved of apparatus, which has been deliberately killed and which cannot manufacture machinery needed for the repair of locally employable instruments. Perhaps, Government can do something about it, put Calcutta as priority No. 1 in their age and look after the Calcutta P & T workshop so that much could be done in the meantime, and expedite the STD business.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Nobody denies it and it is obvious that Calcutta occupies a pre-eminent position, and it is trying to maintain that position, and so far as the expansion of the telephone system is concerned, it would not suffer at all.

The rates have been brought on a par recently in the course of the last four or five years. Previously, as you must be aware, in the 1950's it was in Calcutta that the director Strowger system which was then a modern one was introduced, and because of that probably some charges were made. Now, there is no distinction between Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi All are uniform. So far as STD is concerned, we have not gone into yearly priorities so far as expansion of this is concerned. It is proposed to do it during the Fifth Plan. But if there is a possibility of expediting it certainly we shall look into it. But no promise can be made because many other aspects have got to be considered.

So far as the workshop is concerned, the hon. Member has brought it to our notice, and I shall look into that also.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It has been admitted by the hon. Minister that during the last four or five years, the telephone rates at Calcutta have remained at par with those in other places. By this it has also been admitted that for a few years since the date of Partition the rates were higher or rather there was discrimination Shri H. N Mukerjee had said that Rs. 40 crores had been taken, and on the last occasion I said that it was much more than that and it was nearly Rs. 100 crores. Whatever may be the figure, the fact remains that some amount of money has been realised from the Calcutta telephone subscribers, but at the same time they

have been discriminated against; without being given any facilities whatsoever hey have paid higher rates. In view of the fact that they are trying to get into this priority list for the STD and their programme is to complete the STD conversion between Calcutta and Delhi by the end of the Fifth Plan, I would request the hon. Minister to see whether he will consider if, till the STD facilities and other facilities which are going to be made available for other important cities of India by connecting them to Delhi are actually made available, in the Calcutta telephone system it would be possible to realise the trunk telephone system rates between Calcutta Delhi and other places at par with the STD rates and not at the present rates that have been taken? In view of the fact that in the past several crores of rupees have been taken—it is much more than Rs. 40 crores as stated by Prof. Mukerjee—is it proposed to compensate Calcutta for the same?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is an admitted fact that the rates were a little higher since a long time ago not now. That was probably due to the introduction of a very modern system like the Director Strowger System which obtains only in Calcutta and nowhere else in India.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: No political considerations?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: There is no politics in it that I am aware of.

To refund or to compensate them for what has been collected—from speech to speech it has been increasing; from Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 40 crores and now Rs. 100; next time I do not know what will be the figure—that question however does not arise.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Appoint a Committee to find out the exact figure.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY. The sins of fathers are not visited on the sons.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Shri Samar Guha asked whether so long as the STD is not introduced the trunk call rates from Calcutta would be brought on par with those of Bombay. If at the moment you are not in a position to say anything will you examine it? If I telephone from Delhi to Bombay, I have to pay something Rs. 2 or Rs. 10 but if I make a trunk call to Calcutta, I have to pay Rs. 16 for 3 minutes. Are you bringing those two rates on par so that the Calcutta people have not to pay more?

Secondly, in the Greater Bombay and Greater Madras areas, there is no toll system; all calls are treated on local basis. But in my district which is within the Greater Calcutta area, we have to pay toll charges which is more than double the local charges. Will you examine this aspect also so as to bring the Greater Calcutta calls on par with the local calls?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Apart from Calcutta, there are several other places where there is no STD service even in metropolitan areas. After all STD was introduced in 1960 and now only about 63 routes have been covered mainly from the central point of Delhi, and a few towns. These have to be extended all over the country and that will be done. I do not want the hon. members from Calcutta to feel that they are discriminated against. Bombay is overtaking Calcutta for various other reasons. Regarding trunk call rates, they are the same everywhere depending upon the distance.

MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: Arising out of the answer given that line capacity in different exchanges in Calcutta will be expanded, may I know what would be the possible delay in augmenting the line capacity of exchanges 43 and 44?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have given the information in the statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is giving wrong information to the House. Trunk call rates are not based on distance. From here to London, for a distance of 7000 miles, the rate is Rs. 54 but from here to Calcutta it is Rs. 16.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Inside the country it is dependent on the distance.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है अभी जब मैं खड़ा हुआ था तो आप ने मुझे सवाल नहीं पूछने दिया, इस लिये कि मेरे दल के अन्य सदस्य सवाल पूछ चुके थे, जब कि अभी मैंने देखा कि आप ने अन्य दलों के चार-चार आदमियों को सवाल पूछने के लिये बुलाया। आप मुझे बतलायें कि आपने मुझे सवाल पूछने से डिबार क्यों किया ?

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker has the discretion to allow anybody to put a question.

श्री सरजू पांडे : इस तरह से मैं किसी को सवाल नहीं पूछने दूंगा, इस कार्यवाही को नहीं चलने दूंगा। आप ने मुझे क्यों डिबार किया और दूसरों को क्यों बुला रहे हैं। मैं इस तरह से कार्यवाही नहीं चलने दूंगा, आपने तमाशा बना रखा है ....

MR. SPEAKER: If it is going to be like this, I would request the leaders of the parties to advise their members.

श्री सरजू पांडे : लीडर्स को क्यों एडवाइस करेंगे आप लीडर्स के कहने से कौन सा काम करते है, इस तरह से आप की एडवाइस नहीं चलेगी। आप ने चार-चार आदमियों को मौका दिया, क्या मैं हाउस का मेम्बर नहीं हूं, मुझे क्यों मना किया गया ?

श्री सरजू पांडे : आपने मुझे क्यों टाइम नहीं दिया ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound to give the reply, I am not bound to explain it to any member.

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: You are not above the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to resume your seat? I am not here to give explanation why I have allowed one member and not the other.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मैंने एक डेफनिट व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है, आप उस पर अपनी व्यवस्था दीजिए। आपने एक ही दल के चार सदस्यों को अवसर दिया फिर मुझे क्यों नहीं बुलाया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे बुलाऊं।

श्री सरजू पांडे : आप कैसे चलाना चाहते है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to say that. I am not here to say why I have allowed one or not allowed the other. It is for the House to decide if I should explain

श्री सरजू पांडे : आप कोई पुलिस के दारोगा नहीं है कि गोली चला देंगे। गोली भी चला दीजिए लेकिन हम इस तरह चलने नहीं देंगे।

MR. SPEAKER You cannot force the Speaker to function in a particular way. He should have his discretion. I have allowed more opportunities to the opposition than to the ruling party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The members of the ruling party have access to the Ministers. For the opposition this is the only forum.

MR SPEAKER: I will present the number of supplementaries asked by the members of the opposition and by members of the treasury benches and

I will leave it to the leaders of the opposition to decide it. I will go by their verdict.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Shri Sarjoo Pandey is the Deputy Leader of our Group. As you know, Sir, he asks questions hardly twice or thrice a month because he is busy with work in the State. It is in your discretion to call those members who catch your eye to put questions. I try to catch your eye when I want to ask questions. But during the question hour if you say that because one of the leaders of a group has put a question, therefore would not allow another member of the same group, that is not proper. I can understand that in a debate but not during the question hour when opportunity should be given to all those who catch your eye. The objection of Shri Sarjoo Pandey is not that he is not called but he is not called on the ground that Shri Bhogendra Jha has been called earlier. That is his grouse. We would like to cooperate with you. There is no question of our wanting to coopertate with you. If you want to follow this procedure in the case of Shri Sarjoo Pandey, then I would request you to follow the same procedure in the case of other parties.

MR. SPEAKER: About the Congress party, there are four sectors on this side. I go in this manner, one sector one question, sometimes front benches, sometimes back benches, one from this side and one from that side. I leave it to you to decide. I will place the proceedings before you and you decide it. Sometimes a Member gets a turn; sometimes he does not get it. What is wrong about it? If a Member did not get a chance at one time, he gets it at another time. What is wrong about it?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह मत कहिये कि आपकी पार्टी के मेम्बर्स बोल चुके हैं इसलिये आपको अवसर नहीं देंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: They were standing together. I pointed out to them. He sat down and Mr. Bhogendra Jha got up. He should have said "It is my turn". He is the leader. Mr. Bhogendra Jha should have honoured the leader and allowed him to put a question. What is the fault of the Speaker? The leader sits down and the other Member gets up and puts a question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If this is followed in the case of the ruling party, then Shrimati Indira Gandhi will put a question, nobody else. She is the leader. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is very difficult for the Chair to question in this way. ऐसे तो पार्लमेंन्ट चलती नही कि जिस मेम्बर को टाइम न मिले वह स्पीकर के गले पड़ जाये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आपसे नहीं कहेंगे तो किससे कहेंगे ? इस हाउस में समर गुह जी शोर मचाते हैं, अटल जी शोर मचाते है लेकिन क्या कभी आपने सरजू पाडे जी को भी शोर मचाते देखा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पाडे जी कभी उत्तेचित नही होते, आज उत्तेजित हो गए तो जरूर कोई कारण है। यह जरूरी नही है सदन की ही कोई बात हो, बाहर की कोई बात हो सकती हैं ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : जैसा कि दूसरे मेम्बरों ने भी कहा मैं इस हाउस में कम से कम सवाल करता हूं, कम से कम हिस्सा लेता हूं लेकिन आपने कहा चूंकि भोगेन्द्र झा बोल चुके हैं इसलिये आपको मौका नही मिलेगा। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखा है आप भी सवालों पर खड़े होते है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप खड़े होने पर एतराज न करें । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज इसमें आधा घंटा निकल गया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपको दारोगा कहा गया है, उसको कार्यवाही मे से निकाल देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे ही सोचना पड़ेगा, मैं रह भी सकूंगा या नही । मैं आपसे नही कहूंगा, मैं सीरियसली कंसीडर करुगा कि मुझे स्पीकर रहना चाहिए या नही रहना चाहिये । इस तरह से चलेगा तो मै आपको यकीनन बोल सकता हू बडी मुश्किल है चेयर के लिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी यह मशा नही थी ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : या तो आप कह देते कि मैं नही बुलाऊगा लेकिन आपका यह कहना कि भोगेन्द्र झा बोल चुके है इसलिए नही बुलाऊगा यह बात गलत है । आपको साफ तरीके से कह देना चाहिए कि टाइम नही है, नेक्स्ट क्वश्चन को लिया जायेगा । लेकिन भोगेन्द्र झा को बुलाया, दूसरो को बुलाया फिर मेरे से क्या दुशमनी है वह बता दीजिए अगर आप मुझे नही चाहते तो मै सदन मे नही आऊंगा । लेकिन अगर मै आऊगा तो मेरा राइट है । आप ने मना कर दिया । यह क्या तरीका है । 15 साल से मेरे साथ कभी स्पीकर ने ऐसा बर्ताव नही किया, जैसा आप ने किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . इस तरह की बातें आप करते हैं । सब कुछ अच्छा बोल गये, और भोगेन्द्र झा जी के बोलने पर आप को गुस्सा है । मुझे अफसोस है कि आप इस तरह से सोच रहे हैं । मैं तो सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हू कि मैं बाउन्ड नही हूं कि किस को बुलाऊं और किसको न बुलाऊ जिस पर मेरी नजर पड़गी वही बोलेगा ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Although there is no STD connection available from Delhi to Calcutta, there is a call called 'On Demand' call which we got immediately. But then we have to pay for it as an urgent call. I would like to make a request that, all such time the STD connection is established between Delhi and Calcutta, the charges for 'On Demand' call could be the same as for STD.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is difficult to agree.

MR. SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid on the Table

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allotment of Cement to States

*41. SHRI **SAKTI** KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 988 on the 8th May, 1974 regarding Cement production in Public and Private Sectors and state the allotment of cement made so far to various States in 1974?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND THCHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): A statement showing the allocation of cement made to various states for the period January to September, 1974 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(STATE QUOTA ONLY)

S. No.	Name of State.	Allocation of Cement (In tonnes) (From January 1974 to September 1974)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	17,97,000
2.	Punjab	3,33,500
3.	Rajasthan	2,98,500
4.	Haryana	2,57,000
5.	Delhi	4,36,500
6.	Himachal Pradesh	53,000
7.	Chandigarh	40,000
8.	West Bengal	6,20,000
9.	Bihar	5,15,500
10.	Orissa	1,92,000
11.	Assam	1,21,000
12.	Manipur	15,000
13.	Tripura	16,625
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	700
15.	Meghalaya	24,000
16.	Mizoram	4,300
17.	Nagaland	13,300
18.	Maharashtra	11,25,000
19.	Gujarat	8,38,000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,25,500
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu.	43,250
22.	Dadra Nagar & Haveli	700
23.	Tamil Nadu	8,42,000
24.	Karnataka	5 02,750
25.	Kerala	3,72,500
26.	Andhra Pradesh.	6,14,500
27.	Pondicherry	18,250
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,050
29.	Jammu & Kashmir.	44,000

Meeting of Chairman of Power Boards of various States at New Delhi in June, 1974

*42. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended a meeting of the Chairmen of the Power Boards of various States on the 14th June, 1974 at New Delhi;

(b) whether power generation capacity in the country was discussed therein; and

(c) if so, the main decisions arrived at there?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) There was a meeting of the Northern Regional Electricity Board at New Delhi on the 14th June, 1974. The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power addressed this meeting and attended it for a short-time.

(b) One of the topics discussed in this meeting was the ppower supply position and power generation capacity in the various States in the Northern Region

(c) The following decisions were taken by the NREB in this meeting:—

(i) For satisfactory parallel operation of the various power systems in the Northern Region a frequency level of at least 49.7 Herz may be maintained.

(ii) The NREB should study the stability of the system so as to avoid frequent tripping of the RAPP unit.

(iii) The Chairman of all the State Electricity Boards would make all possible efforts to implement the

various suggestions made by the Minister, I&P in his address viz.,

(a) No slippages should be allowed to occur in the implementation of the Fifth Plan projects.

(b) The generation from the existing thermal stations should be maximised.

(c) All power systems in the Northern Region should work in an integrated manner.

(d) Ostentatious use of electricity should be curbed.

(e) The Electricity Industry should be suitably restructured and the working of the State Electricity Boards should be professionalised.

Prime Ministers Award on Narmada Dispute

*47. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI AMAR SINH CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have requested the Prime Minister to give her award on Narmada dispute; and

(b) when the Prime Minister is likely to announce her award on the question?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan met in July, 1972, and agreed that the waters of the Narmada may be taken to be 28 m.a.f and that Rajasthan and Maharashtra would have 0.5 and 0.25 million acres feet, respectively, of Narmada Waters for use in their territories, and requested the Prime Minister to give a decision in regard to the allocation of the balance water between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and in regard to the height of the Navagam Dam in Gujarat. It was further agreed that the Chief Ministers would finalise the arrangements for power generation and distribution.

The Prime Minister considered the question in detail and had a series of discussions with a view to arriving at an acceptable solution. The issues involved were complicated. Nevertheless, by January 1974, as a result of the discussions, the differences amongst the States were narrowed down. However a solution to the two issues referred to the Prime Minister was not reached. The changed political situation in Gujarat made the solution to these issues even more difficult. It was accordingly considered that it would be better if the dispute were decided by the Tribunal.

The representatives of the four States, after a series of discussions, reached an agreement on 12th July, 1974. In accordance with the Agreement, the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan will withdraw their appeals before the Supreme Court. The States concerned will also make suitable submissions to the Tribunal regarding the points on which agreement has been arrived at.

The main features of the Agreement are:—

1. The quantity of water available in Narmada for 75 per cent of the years is assessed at 28 million acre feet;

2. That the requirement of Maharashtra and Rajasthan are 0.25 and 0.5 million acre feet respectively, the allocation for Rajasthan being without prejudice to the level of the canal from the Navagam Dam;

3. A number of issues that had been raised before the Tribunal will be deleted and a few will be got amended suitably; and

4. The question of allocation of waters between Madhya Pradesh

and Gujarat and the height of the Navagam Dam as well as the question of sharing of power between the States will be left to be decided by the Tribunal.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute

*49. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the solution to the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka is being delayed;

(b) whether the dispute will be settled before the delimitation of constituencies for the ensuing Lok Sabha election; and

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to the Delimitation Commission that the boundaries of these two States are likely to undergo a change?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). Efforts are being made to arrive at a solution which would command maximum acceptability. When no reference has been made to the Delimitation Commission on the subject and in view of the complicated nature of the dispute, it will not be easy to set any time limit for finding a solution thereto, Government are most anxious to find an early solution.

Amount sanctioned for various Projects by Rural Electrification Corporation

*50. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation for various projects during the last three years, year-wise in various States;

(b) the objectives of the projects for which the amount has been sanctioned and the extent to which these objectives have been achieved;

(c) the schemes included in these projects for taking electricity to Harijan bastis in various States; and

(d) the future programme in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8021/74).

सी० आई० ए० की गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबन्ध

*51. **श्री चिरंजीव झा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सी० आई० ए० की गतिविधियो पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है; और

(ख) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमाशकर दीक्षित) : (क) और (ख). चूकि अमरीकी गुप्तचर विभाग (सी० आई० ए०) समेत विदेशी आसूचना एजेन्सियां खुले तौर पर कार्य नही करती, अत: उन पर सिर्फ नियंत्रण लगाने से कोई लाभप्रद प्रयोजन सिद्ध नही होगा। फिर भी, सरकार राष्ट्र के रक्षात्मक हितों की सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य से उनकी गतिविधियो के बारे में कड़ी तथा निरंतर निगरानी रखती है।

Tendering Evidence before a Court or an Inquiry Commission by Retired Government Officials

*52. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether retired officials of the Government of India are barred from giving evidence in any court or from appearing before any Inquiry Commission; and

(b) if so, under what rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Role of CIA in Forged Resignations of Bihar MLAs

*53. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any hand of CIA in Bihar where MLAs were forced to resign by some persons; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Government have no information about the involvement of the CIA in the forced resignations of the M.L.As in Bihar.

Report of Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of Mass Consumption

*54. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of Mass Consumption has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decisions of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of Mass Consumption submitted its final report to the Planning Commission in December, 1973. (*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-8022/74).

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are of far reaching nature and are under the active consideration of the Government.

Arrests of Railwaymen and their Leaders

*55. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether country-wide arrests of railwaymen and their leaders under DIR and MISA, to crush the Railway general strike which began on the 8th May, 1974 were planned as early as in the first week of April, 1974;

(b) whether Government decided upon a pre-emptive strike against the Railwaymen on the strength of two circulars, dated 2nd April, 1974 and 7th April, 1974 issued by his Ministry, directing the State Governments to detain Railwaymen and their leaders under MISA and DIR;

(c) whether negotiations between the Railway Ministry and the Railway Union Leaders actually started on the 11th April, 1974; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the two circulars referred to in (b) were issued?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (d). As early, as in February 1974, several labour unions

gave a call for a countrywide railway strike any time from 10th April and also announced the formation of a Coordination Committee to conduct the strike. In the course of their preparations for the strike, several reports were received of intimidation and assault on workers who did not agree to the proposed strike. In March, plans were announced for commencing a work-to-rule agitation from the 1st of April and the plan to go on a strike any time after the 10th of April was also reiterated. Work-to-rule, go-slow and work stoppage and other similar forms of agitation came to notice even prior to the 1st of April. The plans for the strike were being stepped up and the public statements made by prominent leaders made it appear that the strike was inevitable. Reports of threats to loyal workers as well as threats of sabotage and destruction of railway property were also being received from different parts of the country. Though the Coordination Committee was due to meet on 15th April to take a decision regarding the date of the strike, it appeared that the strike would materialise on any day after the 10th despite efforts which were being made to avert the strike. Keeping in view the widespread repercussions on the law and order as well as economic fields such a strike would inevitably cause. Central Government had to keep in close touch with the State Governments and plan for all eventualities. It was also necessary to keep the State Governments informed of the developments and coordinate measures for maintaining law and order and essential traffic. It was in this context that the State Governments were advised to plan in advance and get into a state of preparedness for effectively meeting the grave situation in the event of a strike. The correspondence with the State Governments was undertaken for this purpose.

Facilities at Telephone Exchange in Quilon

*56. SHRI C. JANARADHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what development programmes are to be implemented in the Kerala P & T Circle during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government are aware that the present Telephone Exchange building in Quilon lacks sufficient facilities for proper working; and

(c) whether any scheme for solving this problem has been included in the new development programme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRAHMANANDA REDDI): (a) The 5th Five-Year Plan has not yet been finalised. However, as per the draft issue of the 5th Five-Year Plan which has been prepared, the development programmes which are likely to be taken up during the 5th Plan in Kerala Circle are indicated in the attached statement.

(b) The present telephone exchange provides adequate minimum facilities.

(c) In the immediate future it is proposed to rent out new accommodation from the Municipality for shifting some of the services like Trunks, Carrier, etc. During the 5th Plan it is planned to construct a new second telephone exchange.

Statement

Postal Facilities

I. Statewise targets for the 5th Five-Year Plan, as regards Postal services, have not yet been finalised. Even now all villages in Kerala State have post offices. There is a daily delivery of mails in all the villages. The existing postal services in Karnal State are thus quite adequate.

II. *Telecom Facilities.*—During the 5th Five-Year Plan it is proposed to add about 36,000 lines (net addition) in the telephone exchanges in the Kerala State. The important telephone exchanges which are likely to be set up/expanded are indicated below:—

(1) Ernakulam to be expanded from 5,000 to 8,000 lines.

(2) Trivandrum Crossbar from 3,000 to 5,000 lines.

(3). Calicut to be expanded from 6,000 to 7,500 lines.

(4) Cannanore to be expanded from 1,500 to 2,100 lines.

New exchanges to be set up at—

(1) Palghat . . . . 1,800 lines

(2) Trichur . . . . 4,000 lines

(3) Alwaye . . . . 1,200 lines

(4) Quilon . . . . 1,200 lines

B. *Open wire systems to be installed*

(a) 19 Nos. of 8-channel carrier systems.

(b) 19 Nos. of 3-channel carrier stystems.

C. *Co-axial Systems*:—Most of the important stations of Kerala Circle have already been connected either by co-axial cable or underground carrier cable by the end of the 4th Plan itself. During the 5th Five-Year Plan a co-axial link linking Trivandrum with Madras via Nagarcoil, Madurai, Trichi, Pondicherry is under execution.

D. *Long Distance PCOs and Combined Offices*—During the 5th Five-Year Plan it is proposed to open 100 long distance PCOs and 300 combined offices.

E. *Microwave/UHF Schemes.*—The following microwave/UHF systems are likely to be commissioned in the 5th Plan period.

(i) Kozikode-Octy.

(ii) Ernakulam - Coimbatore-Salem.

(iii) Kozikode-Manjeri.

(iv) Trichur-Kunnamkulam.

(v) Kozikode-Kalpetta.

(vi) Kottayam-Palai.

F. *Trunks.*—(1) Trunk Exchanges at Quilon, Kozikkode and Palghat are likely to be expanded during the 5th Plan. It is proposed to add 100 trunk boards at various stations in Kerala Circle to meet the traffic growth.

(2) S.T.D. is likely to be introduced between Ernakulam-Narakkal, Ernakulam-Alwaye, Ernakulam-Kozikode, Kozikode-Cannanore, Palghat-Coimbatore. The number of circuits on existing point-to-pomt S.T.D. routes at Ernakulam and Trivandrum are likely to be increased.

G. *Buildings.*—(1) A telecom building is under construction at Ernakulam for housing the trunk automatic exchange to be installed during the 5th Plan.

(2) Plans for the construction of buildings at Alwaye, Quilon and Kottayam are also under process.

Electrification of Villages and Supply of Power to Small Industries in Punjab by Rural Electrification Corporation

*57. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned loans worth about Rs. 5 crores to 13 projects in various States; and

(b) if so, the share for energising tube-wells, electrification of villages and supply of power to small industries in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). 13 schemes of the various State Electricity Boards involving loan assistance of Rs. 4.47 crores were sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., in June, 1974. These include one scheme of Punjab State Electricity Board involving a loan assistance of Rs. 36.318 lakhs and envisaging electrification of 192 villages, energisation of 1346 pumpsets and supply of power to 260 small industries.

Developing NonLethal Weapons for Riot Control

*58. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleosed to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for exploring the possibility of developing non-lethal weapons for riot control, which would avoid or minimise loss of life but at the same time be effective in dispersing unruly crowds;

(b) whether Government have sought the assistance of foreign countries also in this regard; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Does not arise

Revision of Fifth Plan

*59. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KOKODKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expect to complete the revision of Fifth Five Year Plan shortly, keeping in view the latest developments in oil and price structure; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Draft Fifth Plan will be finalised in the light of all relevant factors including the latest developments in oil and price situation, as early as possible.

Value of Advertisements given to Newspapers on Last Railway General Strike

*60. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) total value of advertisements on the last Railway general strike given to newspapers during the period April 27 to May 27, 1974;

(b) names of newspapers which were given these advertisements; and

(c) nature of the advertisements so given during the period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The expenditure incurred by the Directorate of Adver-

tising and Visual Publicity in connection with the last Railway Strike was approximately Rs 6,95,372.

(a) A list of newspaper is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8023/74].

(c) The copy sought to bring into high relief the great economic damage the Railway Strike could cause to the country in terms of disruption of essential supplies, hampering of production etc. and appealed to the strikers to desist from such a step

Special Area Projects in Development Blocks of Kerala

334. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Development Blocks in Kerala where special area projects in the tribal areas are in progress, and

(b) the percentage of expenditure involved in maintaining the two Blocks which overlap each other?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) There is only one Tribal Development Block in Kerala at Attappady There is no special area project In the Fifth Plan Integrated Area Development Project will be prepared so as to cover the entire area having more than 50 per cent Tribal population.

(b) Question does not arise

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा केन्द्र तथा राज्यों में की गई जांच

335. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की केन्द्र तथा राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में जांच की गई थी; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Home for Old and Ailing Freedom Fighters in South India

336 SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

SHRI SHANKAR DEV.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state·

(a) whether in a communication to Karnataka Government on 2nd May, 1973, his Ministry suggested the setting up of a Home for the old and ailing Freedom Fighters of the South in that State,

(b) if so, whether the Health Minister, Karnataka Government, subsequently expressed his Government's readiness to start immediately that Home;

(c) if so, whether the Karnataka Government also secured for the purpose some suitable buildings near Bangalore and elsewhere in Karnataka; and

(d) the reasons why this proposal has not yet been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Union Ministry of Health and Family

Planning, who was first dealing with the scheme of setting up Homes for aged and infirm freedom fighters who have no one to look after, had consulted the Government of Karnataka. The State Government had intimated their efforts to locate a suitable place for a home. After careful consideration it has been decided that the Home in the South should be located in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

Home for Aged, Infirm and Ailing Freedom Fighters in Delhi

337. SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI:
SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:
SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI:
SHRI BABU NATH SINGH:
SWAMI BRAHMANAND:
SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI:
SHRI SHANKAR DEV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the first temporary Home for the aged, infirm, ailing and physically-handicapped Freedom Fighters, to be set up by the Central Government in the country since Independence, will start functioning in Delhi.

(b) when and where the buildings for the purpose have been secured by the Government and how many aged Freedom Fighters in all will be accommodated therein;

(c) whether the applications for admission in the Home will be invited publicly through newspapers as was done in the case of applications from Freedom Fighters in respect of pensions; and

(d) the other features of the scheme for the Home including expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). It has already been decided to set up a temporary Home in Delhi for about 25 aged and infirm freedom fighters who have no one to look after.

(b) to (d). The procedure for admission to the temporary Home will be finalised after suitable accommodation has been secured and other administrative arrangements have been completed.

सदर बाजार, दिल्ली में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में प्रतिवेदन

338. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल :
डा० रानेन सेन :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सदर बाजार क्षेत्र में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये गठित की गई समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतिवेदन के निष्कर्षों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या इसी क्षेत्र में एक वर्ष पूर्व हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये गठित की गई समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) तथा (ख): 5 मई, 1974 को थाना सदर बाजार दिल्ली के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले क्षेत्र तथा इसके साथ लगे क्षेत्रों में हुए

दंगों के कारणों इत्यादि की जांच करने के लिये 25 जून, 1974 को एक सदस्यीय जांच आयोग का गठन किया गया था। आयोग द्वारा चार माह में अपनी जांच पूरी करने तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किये जाने की आशा है।

(ग) तथा (घ) जून, 1973 में सदर बाजार क्षेत्र में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल द्वारा नियुक्त की गई समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतिलिपियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में भेज दी गई हैं और अनुरोध पर संसद सदस्यों को भी उपलब्ध की गई है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन में अधिकारियों द्वारा कथित घोटाला

339. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 21 मई, 1974 के एक हिन्दी दैनिक, "दिल्ली प्रशासन के 4 अधिकारियों को नोटिस—सात लाख रुपये का कथित घोटाला?" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, और

(ख) इस समाचार में कितनी वास्तविकता है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) (क) तथा (ख) सरकार ने 21 मई, 1974 के हिन्दी दैनिक "वीर अर्जुन" में प्रकाशित समाचार देखा है। समाचार में उल्लिखित मामला सम्भवतः तत्कालीन उप-आयुक्त, दिल्ली नगर निगम, जो दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल निकास विभाग का कार्य देखते थे द्वारा प्रस्तुत टिप्पणी पर आधारित है। दिल्ली नगर निगम के अनुसार इस टिप्पणी पर विस्तृत जांच पूरी कर ली गई है और यह पाया गया है कि टिप्पणी की अधिकतर बातें रिकार्ड से संगत नहीं थीं।

हरियाणा के कारखानों को बिजली की सप्लाई

340. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हरियाणा के कारखानों को मई-जून, 1974 में पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली सप्लाई की गई थी, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). मई और जून, 1974 के दौरान हरियाणा में कारखानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली की सप्लाई करना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है। राज्य में बिजली की कुल मांग सप्लाई की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है तथा गत कई महीनों में बिजली की सप्लाई में कटौतियां लागू की गई हैं। गोबिन्दसागर झील में पानी कम करने के कारण मई-जून में भाखड़ा में भी बिजली उत्पादन में कमी करनी पड़ी जिससे सप्लाई और भी कम हो गई।

बीमार कपड़ा मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

341. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
श्री देवेन्द्र सिंह गरचा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है कि जिन बीमार कपड़ा

मिलों का प्रबन्ध सरकार के हाथ में है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) उसका मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ऐसे मिलों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में और आगे क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रमण्यम) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने जिन कपडा मिलो का प्रबंध अपने हाथ में ले लिया है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का निश्चय किया है। हाल ही में इसके लिये उपयुक्त कानून बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Increase in Price of Manufactured Goods

342. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have permitted increase in the prices of a large number of manufactured goods since 1st April, 1974;

(b) if so, the names of these manufactured goods and the magnitude of price increases granted;

(c) the reasons for these increases; and

(d) whether the blackmarket margins in these goods have been reduced after these increases or have remained the same but now at a higher level.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The question of Government allowing price increases arises only in respect of items the prices of which are controlled. Increase in prices of certain such items have been allowed since April 1, 1974.

(b) In so far as industries falling under the Ministry of Industrial Development are concerned, increases in the prices of such items have been allowed as shown below:

Name of item	Magnitude-of-price increase allowed
(i) Cement produced through the use of furnance oil.	Rs. 50 per tonne
(ii) Baby Food	About Rs. 5 to 6 per kg.

In regard to automobile types, the price control, which was earlier in force in respect of certain categories; was withdrawn.

(c) The price increases are allowed based on the examination of the cost of production, including prices of indigenous and imported raw materials, and other relevant factors.

(d) No reliable information is available on the premiums, if any, prevailing over the officially determined prices.

Expansion of Production by Coca Cola Export Corporation

343. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that any expansion of production by any of the Indian Bottling units bottling Coca Cola will amount to an expansion by the Coca Cola Export Corporation of its production and consequent increase in its profit repatriation;

(b) whether starting of new units bottling Coca Cola will not also amount to expansion of the production by Coca Cola Export Corporation and consequent increase in its profit repatriation,

(c) whether these bottling units who are at present bottling Coca Cola will be directed to produce Indian drinks with Indian brand names within a specified period; and

(d) if not, reasons for not issuing such directives?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the fact that expansion of existing units or setting up of new units for bottling Coca Cola will result in indirect expansion of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation.

(c) and (d): The possibility of the Coca-Cola Bottlers producing soft drinks with Indian Brand names is being explored.

Applications from Foreign Companies for import Licences

344. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 9566 on the 8th May, 1974 regarding Applications from foreign companies for import licences and state:

(a) whether the information about the applications made by the foreign companies for import licences valued at Rs. 2 lacks and above during 1973-74 and the action taken by Government thereon, has since been collected,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Information relating to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 9566 is still being collected The delay in the collection of the information is due to the fact that all import licences are not issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports from New Delhi. According to the policy depending on the nature of the imports, import licences could be issued by any of the 18 licensing authorities Information about the import licences issued to the foreign companies during 1973-74 are being collected from all these authorities.

The question, also, relates to the number of applications made by these firms. According to the Policy, certain categories of import applications are to be made through the Sponsoring Authorities like the D G.T.D., Textile Commissioner, Tea Board, etc. and the sponsoring authorities are empowered to reject the applications if these were not according to policy. In view of this, the number of import licences

issued may not be the same as the number of applications. The information in respect of the applications made by these firms are also being collected from the various sponsoring authorities. In addition to the Director of Industries in each State, there are 22 other sponsoring authorities. As the number involved is large and the information have to be collected from a large number of Organisations some more time will be needed before the information is placed on the Tahle of the House.

Secret Airstrip built by Smugglers for smuggling of Arms and Ammunition from Western Coast of Maharashtra and Gujarat

345. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a secret airstrip has been built by Indian smugglers in collaboration with international smugglers for smuggling arms, ammunition, grenades and automatic rifles from Western Coast of Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) if so, what are the details; and

(c) steps taken to stop the smugglers' activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). The State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have reported that no such incident have come to their notice so far.

(b) and (c): Does not arise.

Lock-out in Indian Standards Institution

346. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for the lock-out in the Indian Standards Institution, Delhi, since 18th May; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to meet the demands of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The functioning of the ISI's Head quarters Office at Delhi remained suspended from 17th May to 9th June, 1974 as the Institution's work had been paralysed by cessation of work, agitation and noisy demonstrations by a large section of Grades II, III and IV employees of ISI who were agitating for enhancement of House Rent Allowance from 20 to 25 per cent on the revised pay scales. A situation had arisen in which keeping the Institution open was fraught with risk and danger to its property and loyal employees. The term 'lock-out' applies to industry, and the ISI being an Institution the question of lock-out in the Institution does not arise.

The Institution has started functioning from 10th June, 1974 and is working normally. The employees have accepted HRA at 20 per cent of the revised scales of pay. Thereafter no specific demand has been received from the employees.

Number of Persons arrested in Sadar Bazar Communal Riots

347. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who have been arrested for directly inciting and committing crimes in the communal distrubances that took place in Sadar Bazar area in Delhi recently,

(b) whether the persons who had used fire arms in the incidents have been arrested and if so, the number thereof;

(c) the total number of fire-arms surrendered by the licensed firearms holders from this area; and

(d) whether more police posts have been set up in the area and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, so far 155 persons have been arrested in connection with the Sadar Bazar disturbances of the 5th May, 1974 This includes three out of the four persons who are reported to have used fire arms during the riots. Action under sections 82 and 83 of the Cr. P. C has been taken against the person absconding.

(c) One hundred and Seventy fire arms have been surrendered.

(d) Proposal for setting up a police post in the area is under the active consideration of Delhi Administration. However, armed pickets have been posted at strategic points in the area.

Activities of Tamil Sena

348. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tamil Sena has been formed to oust the Malayalee population from Tamil Nadu,

(b) whether the formation of this Sena goes against the interest of the Malayalees who constitute a minority in the State, and

(c) whether the Centre has asked the State Government to curb the activities of the Sena and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Several organisations under different names are reported to have come into being recently in Tamil Nadu ostensibly for the purpose of protection of Tamils in Tamil Nadu. The formation of such organisations excites regional sentiments and creates fears in the minds of linguistic minorities The Prime Minister recently wrote to the Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu stating that these tendencies should be curbed firmly and suggesting that necessary administrative measures to allay any sense of fear in the minds of linguistic minorities be taken by the State Government.

Taking up Newsprint issue with UNESCO

349. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have called upon UNESCO to promote an international initiative to relieve the

acute shortage of newsprint in Asia; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the UNESCO thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has urged the Director General, UNESCO, to initiate action at the international level aimed at persuading major newsprint producing countries to agree to an equitable distribution of newsprint particularly to meet the needs of developing countries.

(b) UNESCO's reaction is awaited.

Purchase of Cross Bar Equipment

350. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to invite tenders for the purchase of more cross-bar equipment as reported in a Delhi newspaper on 28th May, 1974;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the unsatisfactory functioning of the cross bar system in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons for inviting the tenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The crossbar system which is a common control system has certain inherent advantages for the future development of telecommunications in the country including introduction of nationwide subscriber Trunk Dialling. As such, crossbar equipment is being tendered for.

Certain deficiencies in circuits and manufacturing defects have been causing failure of calls in the existing Penta Conta crossbar exchanges of B. T. M. make. These defects are under rectification.

The deficiencies are not such as to preclude the use of crossbar systems, which are being produced by several manufacturers and are in extensive use in many countries of the world. The important manufacturers of crossbar equipment include M/s. Northern Electric of Canada, M/s. L. M. Ericssons of Sweden, M/s Nippon Electric Company of Japan, M/s. B.T.M. of Belgium and others. The systems produced by the different manufacturers, though following the basic common control principle, are of varying designs. Last year, an order was placed on M/s L.M. Ericssons for supply of 10,000 lines of crossbar equipment.

Setting up of a Central Electricity Authority

351. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central Electricity Authority;

(b) the main features of the scheme;

(c) the reaction of the States to this proposal; and

(d) the advantages of such Centralisation?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Proposals to activise and strengthen the Central Electricity Authority set up under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, are under examination of the Government of India.

(b) It is proposed that the Central Electricity Authority should be reactivated with the appointment of full time members. The functions of the Central Electricity Authority are proposed to be enlarged and the more important amongst them would be as follows:—

(1) To assist the Ministry in evolving a national power policy.

(2) To accord technical approval to all investment estimates relating to generation of power or major transmission schemes.

(3) To establish adequate monitoring arrangements for power projects, including those under construction in the country.

(4) To arrange facilities for the training of engineers, technicians and operators required for the construction, operation and maintenance of power systems in the country

(5) To assist States in implementing the modern inventory control measures.

(6) To coordinate research activities with the Central Power Research Institute and other agencies.

(c) The States broadly agree with the proposal.

(d) The functions relating to the construction of power projects and the generation, transmission and distribution of power would largely remain with the States as at present. The Central Electricity Authority would discharge those functions which can best be undertaken at the national level and which would ensure the efficient planning and implementation of the power programme as a whole.

Kerala Newsprint Factory

352. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether the proposed newsprint factory in Kerala will be delayed due to Canada's recent attitude towards India.

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether more newsprint units are contemplated: and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) A final decision regarding the source of foreign exchange for the Kerala Newsprint Project is likely to be taken soon, and the project implementation is not likely to be delayed for this reason.

(c) and (d) Apart from Kerala Project, three schemes in private sector for a capacity of 1,64,000 tonnes per annum have been approved and the expansion of Nepa Mills from 30,000 tonnes to 75,000 tonnes per annum capacity is under implementation.

Status of Ladakh

553. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a movement has developed for bringing Ladakh under Central Rule; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). While some suggestions in this behalf had been received from some leaders of Ladakh from time to time, Government are of the view that these are basically an expression of the desire for more accelerated development of Ladakh.

Central Subsidy for New Industrial Units in West Bengal

354. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central subsidy offered to new industrial units in three districts of Nadia, Midnapore and Purulia (West Bengal) which have been declared backward for the purpose during the last two financial years; and

(b) whether the Central subsidy can be raised to 25 per cent of total fixed capital investment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The State Level Committee of West Bengal has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 52.67 lakhs upto 31-3-1974 as Central subsidy to industrial units in the three backward districts of Nadia, Midnapore and Purulia.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the government to raise the rate of Central subsidy on total fixed capital investment from 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

Farakka Thermal Power Project in West Bengal

355. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared the Farakka Thermal Power Project in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the time by which the work on the project is expected to start; and

(c) whether the surplus work staff of the Farakka Barrage will be absorbed fully in this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The project report is under finalisation.

(c) Work on the Project would be taken up after clearance of the project. The extent and manner of absorption of the surplus work staff of the Farakka Barrage, in the thermal Power Project, will be considered at the appropriate time when the construction work is taken up.

Excavation Work of feeder Canal of Farakka Barrage Project

356. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) when will the excavation work of the Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage Project be completed; and

(b) the time for its formal opening?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The excavation work of the Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage Project is expected to be completed by the end of this year and it will be ready for being commissioned immediately thereafter.

Demonstration by Delhi Youth Federation outside Pahar Ganj Police Station

357. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAN. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Youth Federation demonstrated outside the Pahar Ganj Police Station, New Delhi demanding judicial inquiry into the death of a Railway Employee on 29th May, 1974;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) Yes Sir, but their demands did not include a judicial inquiry into the incident.

(b) Their demands were:—

(i) An inquiry against the Station House Officer, Police Station Paharganj and the concerned Sub-Inspector of Police.

(ii) Suspension of the Station House Officer, Paharganj and transfer of the Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Paharganj; and

(iii) Financial assistance to the family of the deceased.

(c) Initially a case under section 331 IPC was registered at Police Station on 3-6-1974 against three delinquent police officials and they were placed under suspension. Subsequently upon the death of Shri Shyam Lal on 5-6-1974, the section was amended to 302 IPC and the three police officials were arrested. The case is under investigation with the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

Anti-Malayalee Agitation in Madras

358. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a procession was taken out on 26th May, 1974 under the leadership of two Tamil Daily editors in Madras,

(b) whether the processionists, the supporters of D.M.K. had looted tea shops, restaurants and cinema houses belonging to Malayalees in Madras and if so, what action has been taken against them;

(c) whether any arrest was made and how much loss these Malayaleec had incurred and whether Government have given any compensation to them; and

(d) what is the reaction of Central Government on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). According to the Government of Tamil Nadu, a procession of about 2000 persons was taken out in the city of Madras on May, 26, 1974. There were some

clashes on the way and certain unfortunate incidents of stone-throwing had occurred. The police acted promptly and arrested 48 persons on the spot in connection with these incidents.

(d) The Prime Minister has urged the CM, Tamil Nadu to take necessary steps to instill a sense of security amongst linguistic minorities and also to denounce attempts to excite regional chauvinism.

Articles in Tamil Dailies against Malayalees

359. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Tamil daily 'Nathigam' edited by Ramaswamy, articles were written against Malayalees;

(b) whether a paper 'Alaiosai' edited by Vellur Narayana ex-DMK Mayor, also published articles against Malayalees; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken against these papers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Some articles about alleged domination of Malayalees in various establishments in Tamil Nadu which have been published by the two dailies in question have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Facts are being ascertained from State Government.

Anti-Tamilian Agitation in Kerala

360. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agitation took place in Trivandrum against Tamilians immediately after the agitation in Tamil Nadu against Malayalees;

(b) how many were affected by this counter agitation and what action was taken against this move;

(c) the arrests made in Kerala in this connection and whether Government have given any compensation to the affected persons, and

(d) whether Central Government have asked the Kerala Government to take steps against such actions and if so, the reaction of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala has informed that as a sequel to the incident of 26-5-1974 in Madras, some anti-social elements pelted stones at some shops/business establishments belonging to Tamilians, within the Fort Police Station limits in Trivandrum city on 27-5-1974. The total damage was assessed to be about Rs. 1,000. In all 157 persons were rounded up No compensation is reported to have been given by the State Government in this regard

(d) The Central Government has urged both the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala to take urgent steps to protect the linguistic minorities and to deal firmly with all acts of violence. Both the State Governments have informed that they promptly dealt with the incidents in their respective States and that the interest of the linguistic minorities will continue to be safeguarded.

Restructure of State owned National Textile Corporation

361 SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. be pleased to state

(a) whether State-owned National Textile Corporation will be suitably restructured to give adequate representation to the State Governments which have sick textile mills within their borders, and

(b) if so, the facts regarding the share of Centre and State Governments respectively in so far as the cost of compensation to the erstwhile owners of these sick mills is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) It is proposed to enact legislation shortly for nationalisation of textile mills whose management has been taken over by Government A suitable pattern of management following nationalisation is also being devised for these mills

(b) The Central Government will in the first instance pay the entire cost of compensation to the owners of the sick textile undertakings After the assets have been acquired by the Central Government it is proposed to transfer these to the National Textile Corporation who will set up subsidiary corporations for actual management of these undertakings In these subsidiary corporations, the State Government concerned will be offered equity participation upto 49 per cent the balance equity being contributed by the National Textile Corporation

Computers Supplied on hire by I B M. to various parties

362 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of computers supplied by I B M on hire to different parties including Government;

(b) the conditions under which computers are supplied on hire, and

(c) the amount so far received by I B M towards hire charges?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) 95 (including 21 machines hired by Government Departments)

(b) Computers are supplied on hire, on the basis of rentals established on a world-wide basis by multi-national companies Rentals are meant to cover services relating to engineering maintenance including supply of needed spare parts and other support activities by the suppliers

(c) The total amount of rental received by IBM for the 21 machines hired by Government Departments upto November 1973 is approximately Rs 7 5 crores Information with regard to machines hired by non-governmental institutions is not readily available

Corporation for Maintenance of Computers

363 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal made by the Electronics Commission to set up a Corporation for maintenance of computers has since been finalised; and

"(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A proposal to set up a Corporation for maintenance of computers is currently under consideration of Government.

(b) The proposal is to set up the Corporation in the Public Sector, to undertake the maintenance and servicing of computers, particularly those that are imported; and to provide systems software and application support as needed and to the extent possible. The project for setting up of the Corporation, has been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation during the financial year 1974-75. Out of a total planned outlay for the project of the order of Rs. 1 crore, a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the Plan budget of the Department of Electronics for the current year.

Allocation of Cement to Kerala

364 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of cement to the State of Kerala during the period of last three years; and

(b) the reasons for short supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Prior to July, 1973, no specific statewise allocations were being made. Statewise quotas were fixed for the first time for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 at 110 per cent of the average consumption of cement by each state during the preceeding five years. An allocation of 5.21 lakh tonnes under the state quota was made to the State of Kerala for this period.

The total supplies made to the State of Kerala both under "State and Central Quotas", during the last three years, were as under:—

	(in. 000 tonnes)
1971	599
1972	623
1973	524

The shortfall in supplies to State of Kerala during the year 1973 was a Part of overall shortage of cement in the country due to the power-cuts enforced in different States, inadequate supplies of Coal for the industry, and inadequate availability of wagons for movement of cement.

Capacity of Industrial Units in Kerala

365. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial units of Kerala working below capacity during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the measures taken to work them at rated capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telephone facilities in towns and villages of Kerala

366. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns and villages having telephone facilities in the State of Kerala; and

(b) the number of villages, District-wise, proposed to be provided with telephone facilities, particularly in Adivasi areas during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) 127 towns and 404 villages are having telephone facilities in the State of Kerala.

(b) District-wise break up of the villages where telephone facilities are proposed to be provided during 1974-75 in State of Kerala is given below:—

1. Cannanore	19	
2. Calicut	9	
3. Malappuram	7	
4. Trichur	10	
5. Ernakulam	9	
6. Palghat	11	(out of which 1 is in Adivasi area)
7. Kottayam	9	(Out of which 3 are in Adivasi area)
8. Quilon	5	
9. Trivandrum	4	
10. Alleppey	1	
11. Idukki	2	

Setting up of Captive Power Plants for Export Oriented Industries

367. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up captive power plants for selected export oriented industries;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the places where these captive power plants would be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The Government have no such proposal

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Linking of Ganga with Cauvery

368 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) at what stage is now the implementation programmes of the proposed scheme of linking up of Ganga with Cauvery;

(b) whether Government is not now enthusiastically pursuing the implementation of this scheme; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Some preliminary studies, based on the data available and the topographical maps, have been carried out. Studies of surpluses and deficits in various sub-

basins, basins, areas and regions needed for identification of links connecting different river systems and investigations required thereafter are now proposed to be undertaken in the Fifth Plan. This scheme is by its nature a long range one and the investigations themselves may take about 10 years or more.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Package Scheme to attract Indian Scientists, Technologists and Engineers Working Abroad

369. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have approved a multi-point package scheme to lure back Indian packages technologists and engineers from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the main features of the package scheme and the steps taken to implement it; and

(c) the number who have agreed to come back?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main feature of the scheme is to offer a package deal to the scientists/technologists who are experienced in production technology consisting of a licence where required, facilities for import of capital goods and infrastructure facilities such as power, water and industrial site/building. They will be allowed to retain their earnings in foreign banks for a given period and use them for import of essential equipments, spare parts etc. for starting industry. They will also be provided financial support by the nationalised banks.

An Advisory Committee is being set up to look into the implementation of the scheme.

(c) A number of enquiries have been received relating to the scheme. The scheme has been approved recently and it is too early to expect the results of the scheme.

Share of Private and Public Companies in additional capacities of cement production

370. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE· Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 989 on the 8th May 1974 regarding cement production in Public and Private sectors and state the names of the firms and quantity of the shares of the private and Public sector cement companies where in additional capacity of cement production has been introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZYAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): The names of the parties to whom the licences/Letters of Intent for additional capacity of 17.11 million tonnes had been issued, are given in the Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 8024/74].

Irrigation Priority Scheme for Different States

371. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have formulated irrigation priority schemes for different States; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof with particular reference to Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No Sir. Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation projects are formulated and implemented by the State Governments within the frame-work of their overall developmental plans.

Revised Draft Fifth Plan

372. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to place on the Table of the House the revised draft of the Fifth Five Year Plan during the current session; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Exercise are already undertaken in the Planning Commission to determine what adjustments would be necessary in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan in the light of the present difficult economic situation. At this stage it is difficult to indicate the exact time by which the revised Draft of the Fifth Five Year Plan will be presented to the House.

Setting up of Mini Newsprint Plants

373. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

(a) whether the proposal under Government's consideration to permit the setting up of mini-newsprint manufacturing plants to overcome the present newsprint shortage has since been finalised after examination by Technical Committee of Development Council;

(b) whether the economic feasibility of such plants has been examined by Government, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c). The examination of the proposal by the Technical Committee of the Development Council has not yet been completed Government are separately looking into the economic feasibility of such plants.

Financial Help by the Centre for State Plans

374. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the principles on which Planning Commission is helping State plans financially;

(b) how many Andhra Pradesh State plans have been financed by the Centre so far; and

(c) the number of plans proposed to be financed by the Centre in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The principles which governed the allocation of Central assistance to States for financing their respective Annual Plans during the Fourth Five Year Plan period are indicated below:—

(i) 60 per cent on the basis of population.

(ii) 10 per cent on the basis of per capita income.

(iii) 10 per cent on the basis of tax effort in relation to per capita income.

(iv) 10 per cent on account of continuing major irrigation and power schemes.

(v) 10 per cent on the basis of special problems of States.

The principles and criteria which will govern the allocation of Central assistance to States in the Fifth Five Year Plan period are yet to be finalised by the National Development Council.

(b) Central assistance has been given towards the financing of all the Annual Plans of Andhra Pradesh, since its formation.

(c) All States including Andhra Pradesh would continue to receive their share of Central assistance in future as well.

Beating of Harijans by Upper Caste Hindus in Village Muktapur District Faizabad (U.P.)

375. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that members of a Harijan family were badly beaten up by upper caste Hindus in village Muktapur P. S. Heidarganj in District Faizabad (U.P.) in the first week of June, 1974;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Beating of Harijans of Village Mahuwa, P.S. Khandasa (U.P.)

376. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight Harijans belonging to village Mahuwa, P.S. Khandasa (U.P.) were beaten up in the presence of Sub-Inspector of the Police Station by the Pramukh of village Khandasa;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits and the Sub-Inspector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Supply of Electricity to Delhi

377. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the alternative arrangements made to continue full supply of electricity to Delhi in case there is cut in supply from Bhakra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Power supply to Delhi and adjoining States is being arranged on the basis of coordinated working of different power resources in the region. Bhakra is supplying about 80 MW to Delhi and no cut in this is expected. However, in case of emergencies resulting in a cut in supply from Bhakra, Delhi can also draw power from Badarpur, besides its own thermal generation. It will also be possible to draw power from the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project on completion of the Jaipur-Badarpur line.

Enquiry into the Affairs of Mohan Meakin Breweries

378. SHRI S. N. MISRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation was ordered in the year of 1971 relating to leakage of notings from a file dealing with M/s. Mohan Meakin Breweries for expansion of their capacity;

(b) if so, whether the inquiry was directed against an officer who had opposed the company's application for expansion;

(c) whether the house of the officer was searched and he was transferred from the Ministry on the allegation that he was responsible for the leakage; and

(d) whether the house of any other officer was also searched in this connection and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The enquiry was ordered into the leakage of noting and not against any particular officer. The house of an officer was searched in this connection and he was transferred from this Ministry.

(b) No, Sir.

Production and Requirements of Truck and Bus Tyres and Tubes

379 SHRI S N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity for the manufacture of truck and bus tyres and tubes in the country;

(b) the actual production and requirement of truck and bus tyres and tubes during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(c) the number of truck and bus tyres and tubes supplied to various States by manufacturers during the above period; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to meet the growing demand for tyres and tubes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Capacity for manufacture of various categories of tyres and tubes, including tyres/tubes for buses and

trucks has not been fixed specifically for each category. The "term automobile tyres and tubes" generally includes all varieties and types. The present installed capacity of all the categories of automobile tyres is 58.81 lakhs nos. and for tubes 51,914 lakhs nos.

(b) The actual production of bus and truck tyres and tubes and the requirements during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are of the following order:—

Type	Requirement as assessed by Task Force on Rubber Goods manufacturing Industry		Production	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
Bus/Truck Tyres . .	30·98 lakhs	32·44 lakhs	23,14,450	26,01,757
Bus/Truck Tubes . .	30·98 lakhs	32·44 lakhs	23,70,286	25,17,134

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The Government has licensed/approved additional capa city of 94.24 lakhs tyres and 103.76 lakhs tubes for all categories of automobile tyres and tubes which includes bus and truck tyres and tubes also.

Statement

State	Supplies effected by Mfrs. (Tyres only)	
	1972-73 Nos.	1973-74 Nos.
West Bengal	159,335	170,098
Bihar	69,155	75,946
Orissa	36,462	41,021
Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman	57,179	63,009
Maharashtra/Goa	256,959	263,837
Madhya Pradesh	101,468	106,487
Gujarat	119,189	134,799
Uttar Pradesh	127,373	133,826
Delhi	92,688	96,290
Himachal Pradesh, Punjab Chandigarh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir.	95,610	101,334
Rajasthan	48,337	52,296
Andhra Pradesh	138,788	138,603
Karnataka	129, 37	138,799
Kerala	81,709	87,058
Tamil Nadu/Pondicherry.	143,005	164,527

Investigations made into Sale of Share by M/s. Shaw Wallace and Co., Ltd.

380. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the progress so far made in the investigations into all the aspects of the matter relating to the sale by M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd. of their share in M/s. R G Shaw & Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) The investigations have not yet been completed.

नीमच के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के बारे में शिकायतें

381. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे नीमच के टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज के बारे मे जनता से कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जो भी शिकायतें मिली थी उन पर तत्परता से कार्रवाई की गई थी। नीमच के स्थानीय और ट्रक एक्सचेंज के संपूर्ण कार्यकरण मे सुधार लाने के लिए हाल ही मे एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया था। सभी डी० पी० पुन स्थपित किए गए थे और उपरले मार्गों वाले भारी तारो के सेक्शनो की जगह जमीदोज केबुल बिछा दिए गए थे। उपभोक्ताओ के टेलीफोन यत्रो की जाच की गई, उन्हे ठीक किया गया और जहा भी आवश्यक हुआ उन्हे बदल दिया गया। अब इस टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का कार्यकरण संतोषजनक है। इस पर लगातार निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

Cut in Annual Plan Outlay for Agriculture and Allied Programmes

382. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual plan (1974-75) outlay for agriculture and allied programmes has been slashed considerably; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, keeping in view the food situation in the country and the proposed imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b). No, Sir It is not correct to say that the outlays for agriculture and allied programmes included in the Annual Plan 1974-75 have been slashed considerably However, in view of the difficult economic situation prevailing in the country the Government have set up two committees to examine the possibilities of effecting economy in both Plan and non-Plan expenditure during the current year These committees are examining the various sectors of the Annual Plan including agriculture and allied sectors

Major Irrigation projects held up due to Inter-State Disputes

383 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minsiter of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to inter-State disputes pending clearance by the Centre, the work has almost frozen on more than 124 major irrigation projects that normally should have been completed long ago at much lower costs;

(b) whether India is harnessing only under 15 per cent of the national water resources; and

(c) if so, how long more Government will take to clear these projects by solving inter-state disputes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) Due to disputes among the concerned States regarding the utilization of waters a large number of projects are pending clearance by the Government of India.

(b) Out of a total 66 million ha M. of utilizable water potential, about 25 5 M. ha.M is being used. This works out to 38 7%.

(c) Disputes regarding the Godavari, Narmada and Krishna are before Tribunals constituted under the Inter-State Rivers Act and it is not possible to indicate the dates when the Tribunals would give their awards. The Centre is making all possible efforts to secure agreement of the party States regarding other disputes.

Financial Difficulties faced by DESU

384. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether DESU is in financial difficulties as it has not been able to make *ex-gratia* payments to its employees and also to the bulk suppliers like Indian Oil Corporation and others;

(b) if so, the reasons for such acute financial difficulties; and

(c) whether in this context DESU intends to increase the rate of electricity to its consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has been facing financial difficulties due to increases in the prices of coal, fuel and other materials as well as establishment costs. However, the *ex-gratia* payment for the year 1973-74 to the employees was made in June this year. Payments to bulk suppliers, including Indian Oil Corporation, are also being generally made although their has been some delay.

(c) Proposals to raise the electricity tariffs are reported to be under the consideration of the Delhi Electric Supply Committee.

Rural Engineering Survey in Himachal Pradesh

385. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rural engineering survey has been undertaken in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, total amount sanctioned and the findings of this rural engineering survey during the last three years; and

(c) names of the villages covered by the survey up-to-date, district-wise and year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Rural Engineering Surveys Scheme was sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh in October, 1971, and the field survey work was commenced by the State Government late in the year 1973-74

The total amount of grant-in-aid released to the State Government for

this work during the last three years was Rs. 2.72 lakhs. The village-wise surveys have been taken up in the Amb, Tehsil of Una District. The engineering surveys have been completed in three villages *viz.* Amb, Ambota and Daulatpur. On the basis of this field work, village-wise report has not been finalised so far by the State Government.

Opening of P.C.Os. and C.Os. in H.P.

386. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether offers of Rent and Guarantee terms for opening P.C.Os. and C.Os. have been received by the P & T Department from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh during the calendar years 1973 and 1974;

(b) if so, the names of the places for each of the two categories separately for which such offers have been received and the date of receipt of the offers by the P & T authorities in each case; and

(c) the names of such places among them where P.C.Os. and C.Os. have been sanctioned consequent upon the acceptance of such offers and the likely dates of sanction in other cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Offers of acceptance of Rent and Guarantee terms for opening P.C.Os./C.Os. have been received from Himachal Pradesh Government for two places in 1973 and for 3 places in 1974.

(b) In 1973 acceptance was received for P.C.O./C.O. at Nankhari *vide* H. P. Government No. 19-77/72-GH (H), dated September, 1973 and for Kotla *vide* No. 19-50/70-GHD, dated 31st March, 1973.

In 1974 acceptance was received for opening PCOs/COs at Awadevi, Jahu and Bijhri *vide* Himachal Pradesh Government letter No. 19-48/73-GH (H) dated 26th March, 1974.

(c) Demand Notes were issued to Himachal Pradesh Government for opening P.C.Os./C.Os. at Nankhari, Awadevi, Jahu and Bijhri. Sanction for opening P.C.Os./C.Os. at these places will be issued when Demand Notes are paid.

Proposal for a P.C.O./C.O. at Kotla is being revised due to technical reasons and the case is being processed further.

Setting up of Telephone Exchange at Indora in H.P.

387. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the date since when the proposal to set up a telephone exchange at Indora in Himachal Pradesh is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) the date when the exchange would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 26th May, 1972.

(b) The proposal for opening a telephone exchange at Indora has been examined and found to be unremunerative. As per the present policy of the Department unremunerative projects for telephone exchanges cannot be sanctioned.

Telephone Exchange at Chauntra in H. P.

388. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Telephone Exchange has been sanctioned for Chauntra in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date when this Exchange was sanctioned; and

(c) the likely date by which it would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Power Generation in Gujarat

389. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of power generation in the State of Gujarat at present;

(b) the total power generated from the various sources; and

(c) whether there is shortfall, if so, how the shortage is to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total installed capacity in Gujarat State at present is 1263 MW including 200 MW (50 per cent share) from Tarapur Atomic Power Station and one hydro unit of 75 MW at Ukai which has recently been commissioned in July, 1974.

(b) The total power generated during the month of June from the various sources are given below:—

Name of the Station	*Total Generation Million Units (Kwh)*
Thermal	
Dhuvaran	246.67
Ahmedabad	110.62
Utran	32.31
Other Small Thermal Stations	16.78
Nuclear	
Tarapur 50 per cent share	41.95
Total	448.33

(c) There is no shortage of electrical energy in Gujarat.

Opening of New Post Offices in Backward Areas

390. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new post offices were opened in backward areas out of those opened in the country during the year 1973-74 and during the current financial year upto June, 1974;

(b) whether the target fixed by the Planning Commission for opening such post offices during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 has been achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a)	Total number of post offices opened in the country	Number of Post offices opened in backward areas
During 1973-74	1307	485
During the current financial year upto June, 74	13	20

(b) and (c) No target had been fixed for opening post offices for backward areas only

Report of the Committee set up to Evaluate System of Recruitment by U.P.S.C.

391 SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2097 on the 6th March, 1974 regarding Committee to evaluate system of recruitment through examinations by U P S C and state·

(a) whether the report of the Committee has since been received, and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)· (a) No, Sir.

(b) Having regard to the wide range of subjects covered by the terms of reference of the Committee, the magnitude of the work involved and the various aspects that need detailed examination, it will take some more months for the Committee to complete their work and submit their report.

Withdrawal of Training Facilities to Indian Scientists by Canada

392 SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the recent nuclear explosion by India, Canada has withdrawn all training facilities to Indian scientists;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government thereto; and

(c) the alternative arrangements made for training our scientists?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do nto arise

Setting up of a Film Corporation

393 SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up of a Film Corporation,

(b) if so whether it was being set up to look after the interests of film industry as a whole;

(c) functions of the Corporation; and

(d) whether arrangement for the import of foreign films has been finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Sir.

(c) The Corporation would deal with the import and export of films; their distribution and exhibition in India and abroad; promotion of quality films; import and allocation of cine-film and other film materials; import of accessories and equipment required by the film industry; etc.

(d) Some steps for the *ad hoc* import of films pending the setting up of the Corporation have been taken.

Industrial Growth Rate

394. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial growth rate for 1973-74 was one per cent as appeared in a Bombay Paper dated the 2nd June, 1974;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether large unutilised capacities continue to plague the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (d). According to the latest available data on the official index of industrial production, the growth rate for the first 10 months of 1973-74 (April—January) has been maintained at 0.4 per cent.

While there has been a general stagnation in industrial production, output in a number of industries has shown an improvement in both the private and public sector. In many industries production has been maintained in spite of the operation of a number of major draw backs, such as power cuts and power interruptions; operational and maintenance problems in some industies; shortages of material inputs both indigenous and imported, transport difficulties, and other problems.

In respect of 187 selected industries for which output data are readily available, as many as 120 industries registered increases in production, and in respect of the remaining 67 industries, almost half of them have recorded only a marginal decline in production. Shortage of agriculture-based raw materials have inhibited production growth (or have led to a decline in output) in many industries. Higher levels of capacity utilisation could not be achieved because of constraints indicated above, compounded by foreign exchange shortage, price increases and at times non-availability of essential raw material supplies in international markets.

Every effort is being made by Government to overcome the difficulties experienced by industry. Measures have been taken to encourage import substitution, conserve scarce industrial raw materials, ensure a more rational allocation of limited foreign exchange between priority and non-priority industries and to secure optimum production in all core and priority industries. In the wake of inescapable cuts on the supply of furnace oil, 33 important industries have been given preferred treatment as to allocation of furnace oil.

Finalisation of Fifth Plan

395. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Finalisation of Fifth Plan has run into trouble, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the increase in all India average Consumer prices has stood in the way of finalisation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A number of exercises are currently under way but finalisation of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan has been difficult on account of continuous rise in prices (including consumer prices) both in the country and abroad, uncertainty about the international oil situation and overall balance of payments position. The Annual Plan for the current year has been formulated against the background of the Draft Fifth Plan while making appropriate adjustments for the current difficult economic situation.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to control price line which include: strict control on deficit financing, bank credit and money supply, increase in production of foodgrains and other essential consumer goods and of the core sector industries, strengthening of public distribution system for eertain selected consumer goods, augmenting domestic availability of foodgrains through imports, etc. An Ordinance was issued in June, 1974 to provide for more stringent punishments under the Essential Commodities Act for hoarding and profiteering. Recently three Ordinances have been promulgated which limit the distribution of net profits and dividends by Companies for two years, provide for Compulsory Deposit of 50 per cent of additional dearness allowance for two years and whole of additional wages and salaries for one year and make it compulsory for depositing of a specified percentage of the income by those having incomes above Rs. 15,000 per annum for two years. A number of other measures as integral part of comprehensive programme to arrest rise in prices are under active consideration of the Government.

Shortage of Cement in Gujarat

396. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute cement shortage in Gujarat despite the State having three cement factories; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard to ensure availability of cement to common people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). There is some shortage of cement in the State of Gujarat as a result of overall shortage of cement in the country. To distribute equitably the available production of cement, quotas were fixed for each State for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 at 110 per cent of the average consumption of cement in each state during the preceding five years. These quotas are exclusive of the requirement of the Central Government Departments for works within a paricular State and also the requirements of large and medium scale industries, which are met separately from the Central quota. Subject to the annual quotas fixed and anticipated availability of cement during each forthcoming quarter, the allocations are made quarter-

ly to the State Governments. With a view to ensure supplies of cement to the public at the controlled prices, the State Governments were also requested to issue orders under the Essential Commodities Act regulating the distribution of cement by issue of permits.

The total supplies of cement made to the State of Gujarat during the last three years were as follows:—

Year	Supplies (in lakh tonnes)
1971	13.70
1972	14.05
1973	12.49

Newspaper Finance Corporation

397. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the Newspaper Finance Corporation mooted more than three years ago; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce a Bill shortly for the setting up of a Newspaper Finance Corporation, details in respect of which are under consideration.

Import of Power Equipments during First Year of Fifth Plan

398. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import power equipments to meet the gap between the power generation and demand; and

(b) if so, the amount of equipment proposed to be imported during the 1st year of the Fifth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. To the extent that the indigenous manufacturers are unable to meet the requirements of power equipment within the required time, power equipment is proposed to be imported so that the power development programme is not hampered. Each proposal for imports will however be considered on merit.

For the programme of power development included in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the requirements of imports are estimated at 2500 MW of capacity. During the first year of the Plan, equipment ordered from abroad in the earlier years will be received in stages.

Indo-Sri Lanka Experts Committee to Study Common Power Grid

399. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Sri Lanka have set up an experts committee to study feasibility of a common power grid;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference, and

(c) the time by which the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). In the 5th meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka Sub-Committee for Economic Cooperation held in Colombo from 3rd to 7th June, 1974 it was agreed, after preliminary examination of the project relating to the linking of the Indo-Sri Lanka power grids, to set up a technical committee comprising the experts of the two Governments to go into the details of technical and economic aspects and report to the two Governments. The composition of the Committee, terms of reference and the time by which the Committee is expected to submit the report have not yet been decided.

Indo-Bangladesh Talks on River Waters in June, 1974

400 SHRI BANAMALI BABU
SHRI M S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh talks on river waters were held in June, 1974, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the directions contained in the Joint Declaration of the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh of 17th May, 1974, the Commission draw up an appropriate programme to study the best means of augmenting the fair whether flow of the Ganga at Farakka in the lean months through optimum utilisation of the water resources of the region available to the two countries.

The Commission also reviewed the work carried out since its last meeting and took decisions on further work to be done.

Distribution of Bus and Truck Tyres

401. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the distribution of bus and truck tyres by fixing a quota for each registered vehicle;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have also taken into consideration the suggestions of various States in this regard, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Govt. have, in association with the tyre industry, recently introduced a new scheme of distribution of tyres and tubes, with objective of rationalising the distribution arrangements in the country, having regard to all relevant factors including the vehicle population of each State. The State Govts. have also been consulted in this regard.

Implementation of Award on Chandigarh

402. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the implementation of the Prime Minister's award on Chandigarh; and

(b) the reasons for delay in setting up the proposed Boundary Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The various matters relating to the announcement made by the Central Government on 29th January, 1970 in regard *inter alia* to Chandigarh are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments. In terms of that announcement there is, however, no question of setting up a Boundary Commission in regard to Chandigarh.

Decline in Industrial Production

403. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Production during the year 1973-74 has declined as compared to that in the preceding two years and the extent thereof; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken by Government to increase the industrial production in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR REHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). According to, the latest available data, industrial production has increased by only 0.4 per cent during the first 10 months of 1973-74 (April-January) as compared to the growth rate of 5.3 per cent achieved in 1972-73 over 1971-72 and growth rate of 3.3 per cent achieve in 1971-72 over 1970-71.

While there has been a general stagnation in industrial production, output in a number of industries has shown an improvement in both the private and public sector. In many industries, production has been maintained inspite of the operation of a number of major draw-backs, such as power cuts and power interruptions; operational and maintenance problems in some industries; shortages of material inputs, both indigenous and imported; transport difficulties, and other problems.

Shortages of agriculture-based raw materials have inhibited production growth (or have led to a decline in output) in many industries. Higher levels of capacity utilisation could not be achieved because of constraints, indicated above, compounded by foreign exchange shortage, price increases and at times, non-availability of essential raw materials supplies in international markets.

Every effort is being made by Government to overcome the difficulties experienced by industry. Measures have been taken to encourage import substitution, conserve scarce industrial raw materials, ensure a more rational allocation of limited foreign exchange between priority and non-priority industries and to secure optimum production in all core and priority industries. In the wake of inescapable cuts on the supply of furnace oil, 33 important industries have been given preferred treatment as to allocation of furnace oil.

Committee to Examine Industrial Problems of Haryana, Punjab and Delhi

404. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have set up a standing Committee to examine the Industrial problems of the States of Haryana, Punjab and Delhi;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Special Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development with the following membership:—

(i) representatives of Planning Commission, Department of Banking, Ministry of Steel & Mines, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Railways, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Industrial Development, Bank of India;

(ii) Secretaries (Industries) Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi; and

(iii) Representative of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce.

(c) The Committee has the following terms of reference.

1. *Short term problems.*

(a) To examine the demand and supply of scarce raw materials needed by industries in the region and to suggest measures for ensuring reasonable supply and equitable distribution.

(b) A periodic review of the position of power availability in the region so as to recommend suitable steps for equitable distribution.

(c) To deal with problems of transportation including inter-State traffic.

(d) To make an appraisal of the existing schemes of industrial finance with a view to achieving a balanced availability of finance.

(e) Any other matters relating to industrial Development brought before the Committee from time to time.

2. *Long term problems.*

(a) Preparation of a long-term coordinated programme of industrial development for the region taking into account available material, finance and infrastructure resources.

(b) Identification of fields of industry needing modernisation and recommendations for drawing up a suitable programme in this connection.

(c) Identifying areas which would be suitable in terms of infrastructure and ancillary support for the establishment of large industrial undertakings.

(d) Review the long term energy problems of the region and suggest appropriate measures to deal with them.

(e) To draw up a plan for fully exploiting the export potential of the area.

Murder of a Harijan Leader in Banda District (UP)

405. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mrs. Kunti, a Harijan Leader in Banda District, was shot dead on the 17th June, 1974;

(b) whether any inquiry has been instituted by Government into the matter; and

(c) if so, the result of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Shrimati Kunti wife of one Shri Bairagi alias Ram Din Singh of village Lultara in district Banda, died on June, 16, 1974, when she was being taken to hospital after having received bullet injuries on her person. It was said to be a case of accidental firing from the gun of one Constable Chhotelal, who had gone to the village to make inquiries about a gang of dacoits. The Constable who had also received bullet injuries was reported to be undergoing treatment in the hospital. A case U/S 304-A I.P.C. was registered against the Constable and is under investigation. The Constable has been placed under suspension. A magisterial inquiry is being conducted by the S.D.M., Banda. The State Government have also reported that Shrimati Kunti was not a member of Scheduled Caste Community.

Tele-Communication net work in Kashmir Valley

406. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to improve the tele-communication net work in the Kashmir Valley which is subject to vagaries of nature, a scheme was drawn up in 1964 for inter-connecting all important towns in the valley by underground cables;

(b) what was the actual cost of the project and whether the project has since been completed; and

(c) if so, the facts about the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The actual cost of the project is approximately Rs. 30.9 lakhs. The scheme has been completed.

(c) The Scheme provided for laying under ground cables linking Anantnag, Baramula and Sopore with Srinagar; installation of auto exchanges at the first three places (Srinagar was already an auto-exchange) and connecting these stations to Srinagar for Subscriber Trunk-dialling.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling from the above three stations to Srinagar and *vice versa* was commissioned in March 1969.

New Telephone connections in Delhi

407. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Telephone authorities have announced that during 1974 no new Telephone connections would be given and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether officers upto certain ranks in Government of India are given telephone connections automatically at their residence and if so, the reasons for this; and

(c) whether this would be reviewed and only those who require telephone for emergency contact would be given connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Most of the Exchanges of the Delhi Telephones System are overloaded. Provision of telephone connections in bulk will thus only tend to adversely affect the quality of the service available to the existing subscribers. Wherever loading permits connections are being provided.

(b) and (c). Telephones at the residences of Government Officers are by and large provided in the interest of Government work. Often this is determined by the rank the officer holds. As a measure of economy the telephones provided in Government offices and at the residences of the officers are under review by the respective Ministries/Departments.

Open Air Movie Theatres in Delhi

408. SHRI M S. PURTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started open air movie theatres in the capital; and

(b) if so, whether Government would like to start such open movie theatres throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The open-air theatre at Rabindra Rangshala on an experimental basis has been utilised for exhibition of films. There is no other specific proposal under consideration at present.

Production of Cement

409. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cement has gone up since May, 1974;

(b) if so, the total production since May, 1974 State-wise; and

(c) the controlled price per bag and the price on which it is available in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). As against pro-

duction of 10.01 lakh tonnes in May, 1974 was 11.60 lakh tonnes. The below:—

1974 the production of cement in June Statewise production is indicated

Name of the State	Production in tonnes	
	May,1974	June,1974
1. Madhya Pradesh	2,11,759	2,18,618
2. Haryana	40,862	41,728
3. Bihar	1,27,451	1,40,134
4. Gujarat	69,337	1,12,752
5. Rajasthan	86,070	1,12,011
6. Uttar Pradesh	54,738	48,926
7. Assam	7,050	6,150
8. Orissa	45,377	65,690
9. Maharashtra	40,677	25,989
10. Ardhra Pradesh	1,07,190	1,10,752
11. Tamil Nadu	1,00,247	1,64,768
12. Karnataka	1,10,791	1,12,122
13. Kerala	19	..
TOTAL :	10,00,568	11,59 590

The price and distribution of cement is regulated under the provisions of the Cement Control Order, 1967. Under this Order, a uniform f.o.r. destination price is fixed which is presently Rs. 155.00 per tonnes exclusive of Excise duty (Rs. 42.63) and packing charges (Rs. 43.33).

Under clause 10 of the order, the wholesale and retail price at which cement may be sold is to be fixed by the State Governments after taking into account the above price, handling and transport charges, godown charges, stockists margin of profit, local taxes, if any and additional road transport where allowed. These prices vary from State to State and from place to place in the same State.

Reorganisation of Telecommunication and Postal Services

410 SHRI C JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been contemplating reorganisation of the telecommunication and postal services; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Some proposals are under examination by P & T Board for realignment of the Postal and the Telecommunication services in the field at the P & T Circle level.

Reservation of Jobs on Communal Basis in Central Services

411. SHRI C JANARDHANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce job reservation on communal basis in the Central Services; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Beyond the existing reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which are covered by the provisions of Article 16(4) read with Article 355 of the Constitution, there is no proposal to introduce reservations in Central Services on a communal basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Cut in Gujarat in May and June, 1974

412. SHRI P M. MEHTA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat had imposed 15 per cent power cut in the State in the months of May and June, 1974;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(c) when the power cut will be restored in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The following power cuts were in force in Gujarat during May and upto 10th June 1974, due to inadequate availability of peaking capacity (There was, normally no energy shortage):

(i) Recess staggering to HT consumers during evening peak hours.

(ii) 8 per cent reduction of the average of the maximum demand of last three months of HT industrial consumers excluding continuous process industries and essential consumers.

(iii) Night power supply only to all low and high tension consumers asking for new loads of above 10 HP.

(iv) Complete restriction on use of power supply for neon-signs, posters, advertisements and displays.

A 15 per cent energy cut was imposed on all HT and LT industrial consumers from 8th to 18th May, 1974 owing to outage at Tarapur Atomic Power Station and shortage of oil at Dhuvaran power station.

All the restrictions have been lifted from 10th June 1974.

Setting up of an Atomic Power Plant in Gujarat

413 SHRI P M MEHTA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision in regard to the setting up of an atomic power plant in Gujarat; and

(b) if not, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No Sir. The report of the Site Selection Committee on the location of a nuclear power plant in the Western Electricity Region has been referred back to the Committee for certain additional information on site conditions. A decision can be taken in the matter only after the additional information is received and considered by Government.

Reference of Narmada Water Dispute Issue to Tribunal

414. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to refer back Narmada water dispute issue to the tribunal, and

(b) if so, what is the latest position?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) The Narmada Water Dispute had been referred to a Tribunal in 1969. In 1972, the concerned States entered into an agreement and requested the Prime Minister to give an award on two of the issues in dispute. However, in accordance with the agreement reached between the four party States on the 12th July, 1974, the decision on the dispute, including the two issues earlier referred to the Prime Minister, would be given by the Tribunal. The agreement also provides that the parties would approach the Tribunal to delete/modify a number of issues on which they have reached agreement and the Government of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh would withdraw from the Supreme Court their appeals arising out of decisions given by the Tribunal on certain preliminary issues.

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Setting up of a Telephone Manufacturing Plant in Gujarat

415. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat State Government have asked the Centre to set up a telephone manufacturing plant in Gujarat in the public sector like the one at Bangalore; and

(b) whether the Union Government have approved the proposal, and if so, when the project is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The question of location of the new factories of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., to be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under Government's consideration.

Changes in Aviation Policy

416. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission propose to bring about some major changes in the aviation policy of the country,

(b) if so, what changes have been suggested: and

(c) the reaction of the Government to these changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. The Planning Commission have, however, emphasised the need for integrated planning of all modes of transport including civil aviation in order to optimise the total investment in transport sector.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of Paper Units by Large Industrial Houses

417. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to allow large industrial houses to step in for setting up new paper units in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) According to the current licensing policy Pulp, Paper and Newsprint industry is one of the industries which are open for participation to Large Industrial Houses.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortfall in Power Generating Capacity

418. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generating capacity in the country has declined during the last one year;

(b) if so, the extent of shortfall and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation created by the shortfall in generating capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) During the last year, the installed generating capacity in the country increased by 400 MW after taking into account the retirement of some old sets.

(b) A shortage of electric power of varying intensities was experienced in some of the States. The main reason for the power shortage was that the demand increased faster than the generating capacity. The shortfalls in adding to generating capacity were caused by a number of factors, including inadequate funds, delays in obtaining scarce inputs equipment and completing Civil Works etc.

(c) In order to maximise the availability of power, the following steps are being taken:

(i) The utilisation of existing power installations is being maximised by a variety of measures.

(ii) The programme of constructing inter-State lines and setting up of load despatch stations is being expedited.

(iii) The projects which are nearing completion are being expedited to ensure eary commissioning of the generating units.

(iv) Exchange of power between neighbouring States is being encouraged so as to achieve optimum utilisation of generating capacity and minimise the requirements of reserves.

(v) The system energy losses are being reduced by installation of capacitors and other measures.

Site of Bhimkund Dam Project

419. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have intimated their decision on the proposed site of Bhimkund Dam Project in Orissa;

(b) if so, the name of the site; and

(c) whether Government are considering the project report of the dam project to include it for execution in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Noapara in Keonjhar district.

(c) The project report has not as yet been received in the Central Water & Power Commission. The inclusion of the project in the Fifth Plan would, however, depend upon its techno-economic feasibility and availability of funds with the State Government.

Complaint against K.V.I.C. from Orissa

420. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a letter from President of Farasidinga Blacksmith Cooperative Society, Balasore, Orissa and others making certain complaints against the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been forwarded to his Ministry;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints; and

(c) whether they have been enquired into and remedies and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The President of the Society represented against the non-availability of financial assistance from the Khadi Commission.

(c) The Khadi Commission has informed that the Society could not be assisted in 1973-74 due to paucity of funds but has indicated that allocation is being made in the current year.

Newsprint Factory in Orissa

421. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3521 on the 5th December, 1973 regarding newsprint factory in Orissa and state:

(a) whether the draft Fifth Five Year Plan provisions have been finalised;

(b) if so, whether the decision for having a newsprint factory in Orissa has been taken, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). There is no proposal in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for the setting up of a newsprint plant in Orissa

(c) Does not arise.

Ban of opening of New Branch Post Offices in Balasore District

422. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on opening new branch post offices in the District of Balasore, Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons and nature of ban and when the ban will be lifted; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to open a P.C O at Langaleswar and Branch Post Offices at Somnathpur village and Jayadeb Kasba village in the District of Balasore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) There is a ban on opening of new post offices throughout the Country except in the very Backward and Hilly areas This is due to the the present economic stringency The ban is likely to continue as long as pesent economic situation continues

(c) (i) P C O at Langale war No Sir

(ii) Branch Post Offices at Somnathpur and Jayadeb Kasba villages—The proposals are being examined but a decision will be taken only after the ban is lifted

Home in South India for Aged Ailing and Physically Handicapped Freedom Fighters

423 SWAMI BRAHMANANDJI
SHRI SHANKAR DEV

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any site has been secured for establishing in South India a permanent Home for the aged infirm ailing and physically handicapped Freedom Fighters,

(b) if so, whether any construction has been started and if not when is it proposed to start it

(c) whether the number of the aged Freedom Fighters to be admitted to the Home will be limited to only fifty and

(d) if the number of the Aged Freedom Fighters seeking admission exceeds fifty, how Government propose to accommodate all of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (d) Government have decided to set up a Home in Union Territory of Pondicherry for aged and infirm freedom fighters who have no one to look after The Union Territory Administration have been requested to select a suitable site and their detail proposals are awaited Various points like number of freedom fighters to be admitted can be considered when decisions regarding the accommodation and another administrative matters have been taken

Supply of Krishna Waters to Drought affected areas of Rayalaseema

424 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Central Government with regard to making available the waters of river Krishna for the drought affected areas of Rayalaseema as per the Sribhag Pact entered into by the leaders of coastal Districts and the leaders of Rayalaseema on the eve of the formation of Andhra State from the composite Madras State

(b) whether the Irrigation Commission has recommended for giving top priority to the drought affected areas in the matter of providing irrigation facilities and if necessary through inter-basin transfers of water to cater to the areas which are deficient in both service and ground water and

(c) if so the steps Government propose to take to provide Krishna waters to the drought affected areas of Rayalaseema?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT) (a) Yes Sir, some representations

have been received asking for taking up new irrigation schemes in the Rayalaseema area consequent upon the award of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Certain projects like the Tungabhadra Low Level Canal, Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage I Stage II) and Kurnool Cuddapah Canal, utilising Krishna Waters for irrigating areas in Rayalaseema, are already under execution.

Tribunal's Award on allocation of Krishna Waters among Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh

425. SHRI P. VENKATSUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribunal's award on the allocation of Krishna Waters between the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh has been finalised by the Government of India; and

(b) whether all these State Governments have sought clarifications with regard to the allocation of Krishna waters and if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) The Krishna Waters Tribunal gave its award in December, 1973. Subsequently; the States of Andhra Pradesh; Karnataka; Maharashtra as well as the Central Government have sought clarifications from the Tribunal in regard to certain points in the award. These references are under consideration of the Tribnal. The award give earlier shall be deemed to be modified by the clarifications/explanations with the Tribnal may now give on these references.

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh in pursuance of Six-Point Formula

426. SHRI P. BENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken so far by Government to provide special financial assistance to Government of Andhra Pradesh in the matter of development of backward areas in pursuance of the six-point formula?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H: MOHSIN): Government have announced a special assistance of Rs. 90 crores during the fifth five year plan period for the development of backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. This assistance will be earmarked in the ratio of 5:3:2 between Telengana; Rayalaseema and Coastal Regions of Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh Government have been asked to submit specific schemes in this regard.

Assistance for completion of spillover Rriver Valley Irrigation and Power Projects

427. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spillover river valley irrigation and power projects in the country started during the Second, Third and Fourth Plan periods;

(b) the original estimates and the revised estimates of these schemes; and

(c) whether any special assistance is being given to the various State Governments to complete these projects during the Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 208 irrigation (major and medium) and 67 power schemes taken up since the beginning of the Second Plan are spilling over into the Fifth Plan

(b) The original estimated cost at the time of sanction and that assessed now is as under —

	Original	As assessed now
	(Rs crores)	
Irrigation (major & medium)	1364	3091
Power	2045	3014

(c) In making allocation of funds for the V Plan, priority has been given to the completion of continuing works

Assistance to Small Scale Industries in Fifth Plan

428 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether package assistance is to be extended to small scale industries by the Union Government on a selective basis under a programme of modernisation to be undertaken in the Fifth Plan

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(c) the allocation made for the purpose and criteria fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR REHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A detailed project report drawn up for the purpose envisages a phased programme of modernisation of selected small industries To begin with five industries viz. Foundry, Hosiery, Domestic electrical appliances, Automobile components and accessories are proposed to be taken up Package of assistance contemplated under the programme of modernisation includes supply of machinery and equipment on hire purchase basis, credit facilities and financial incentives, supply of raw materials, techno-managerial assistance etc

(c) An outlay of Rs 1 crore has been tentatively fixed for the Fifth Five-Year Plan

Proposal to produce T V Feature Films from Calcutta

429 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to produce T V feature films from Calcutta by the end of the year

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and decision thereon, and

(c) the need for their production and the allocation made for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) to (c). The question of setting up of Television film production centres at different places is under consideration. Details will be worked out when the scheme is finalised and approved

Indian Scientists, Technologists and Engineers working Abroad

430. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of Indian Scientists, Technologists and Engineers, Country-wise, working abroad?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The exact figure is not known. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) maintains an "Indian Abroad" Section of the National Register for registration of Indian scientists, engineers, technologists etc. abroad. The registration is voluntary. According to the information available in the Register 7,389 Indian scientists, engineers and technologists were abroad as on 1st January, 1974. The country-wise distribution is given below:—

Subject	Country							
	USA	Canada	U.K.	Germany	OEC	ANZ	Others	Total
Science . .	1602	348	484	152	228	59	142	3015
Engg. . . .	1433	211	1303	532	165	34	136	3814
Technology. .	186	20	170	110	29	16	29	560
TOTAL . .	3221	579	1957	794	422	109	307	7389

OFC - Other European Countries.

ANZ= Australia and Newzealand.

Criteria for issuing Licences for Production of T.V. Sets

431. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for issuing licences for production of T.V. sets; and

(b) the number of licences so far issued?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Electronics Commission, soon after its formation in 1971, had decided that licensing of capacity for the manufacture of TV sets should be based on the following guidelines;

(i) there is no need for foreign collaboration of know-how for the manufacture of TV sets in India;

(ii) no TV sets with foreign brand names should be allowed to be manufactured and no licences need be given to companies with foreign equity holdings;

(iii) 50 per cent or more of the total capacity should be sanctioned to units in the small

scale sector and here preference would be given to qualified engineers/scientists and consortia of small scale units;

(iv) reasonable capacity would be licensed to public sector undertakings, both Central and State and those involving State Industrial Development Corporations;

(v) efforts would be made to distribute the manufacture equitably throughout the country.

(b) The above criteria are being implemented in grant of Licences/approvals 10 Licences have been issued in the organised sector (for a capacity of 1,05,000 nos per annum of which 7 involve public sector undertakings for a capacity 55,000) and 67 approvals in the small scale sector (for a capacity of 2,16,800 nos. per annum).

Conversion of Delhi Telephone into a Corporation

432. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion was made by the General Manager of Delhi Telephones to convert Delhi Telephones into a "Corporation" or to give wide powers to it for improving the telephone service;

(b) whether Government have considered the proposal, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No formal proposals have been received from the General Manager, Delhi Telephones District in this regard. There has, however, been some thinking on these lines with a view to reorganise the administrative structure of the telephone Districts following the pattern of telecom. administration in certain developed countries.

(b) and (c). A proposal to constitute autonomous corporations for management of the Telephone system in Delhi and other metropolitan cities, was also considered by the Department some time back The proposal was not found feasible.

Reorganisation of the management structure of Delhi Telephone and other similar telephone systems with a view to improve the performance of the systems is under active consideration.

Setting up of a Generator at Trombay (Maharashtra)

433 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Government has asked the Centre to set up a generator in the private sector at Trombay; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Government has recommended for clearance a proposal of the Tata Electric Companies to install a 500 MW generating set at their Trombay Thermal Power Station, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 87.41 crores. Coal for the unit would be brought by sea from Bengal/Bihar coalfields. The proposal is under examination.

Backward Areas Development Corporations

434. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up Backward Area Development Corporations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to set up such Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A proposal to constitute a Backward Area Industrial Development Corporation is under consideration of the Government.

(b) An informal group has been set up in the Ministry of Industrial Development for working out the details

Use of Radio, T. V. and D. A. V. P. to campaign against striking Railwaymen

435. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Radio, Television and D. A. V. P were used at the time of the recent Railway strike to campaign against the striking Railwaymen;

(b) if so, how much time of the AIR and Television was utilized for this purpose;

(c) how many advertisements were released through D. A. V. P. in this regard; and

(d) whether there was strong resentment against the misuse of these Government owned media of mass communications and if so, the reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) There was no campaign against the striking railwaymen. As public media, Radio, TV and D.A.V.P made efforts and during and D.A.V.P Made efforts before and during the railway strike to explain the implications of the railway strike in social and economic terms to the people Efforts were also made to explain to the railway workers these implications with a view to explaining Government policy on the relevant issues

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Anti-Malayalee campaign in Tamil Nadu

436 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Chief Minister had written to the Centre about the Anti-Malayalee campaign conducted by some people in Tamil Nadu which posed a serious problem for both Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken by the Centre to ensure protection to Malayalees in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). In a recent communication to the Prime Minister on the incident of 26-5-1974 which occurred in Madras, the Chief Minister of Kerala referred to attacks by a mob on shops belonging to Malayalees and certain cinema halls exhibiting Malayalees films. He also referred to an earlier incident in which a group of rowdies had attacked some Malayalees travelling in the Express Train

from Madras to Cochin. The Chief Minister expressed that a feeling of desepartion and helplessness had developed amongst the Malayalees living in Tamil Nadu He had requested the Prime Minister for interceding in the matter so that such actions are not repeated and the traditional friendship between the Tamils and the Malayalees is maintained

(c) The Central Government has remained in close touch with both the Governments The Prime Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of these States to take necessary steps to instil a sense of security amongst the linguistic minorities and to deal firmly with the miscreants

Adverse effect of price rise on Fifth Plan

437 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the growing price rise has already adversely affected the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so the steps so far taken by Government to control the price line and to save the plan from crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes Sir

(b A number of steps have been taken to control the price line which include strict control on deficit financing and bank credit, increase in agricultural production increase in production of essential consumer goods and of the core sector industries, strengthening of public distribution system for certain selected consumer goods, augmenting domestic availability of foodgrains through imports etc An Ordinance was issued in June 1974 to provide for more stringent punishment under the Essential Commodities Act, for hoarding and profiteering Recently, three Ordinances have been promulgated which limit the distribution of net profits and dividends by Companies for two years, provide for Compulsory Deposit of 50 per cent of additional dearness allowance for two years and whole of additional wages and salaries for one year and make it compulsory for depositing of a specified percentage of the income by those having incomes above Rs 15,000 per annum for two years A number of other measures as integral part of comprehensive programme to arrest rise in prices are also under active consideration of the Government

Reservation of Cabin Passengers to Officers by Andaman and Nicobar Administration

438 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration follow any set rules in regard to the reservation of cabin passengers to the officers and their families, and

(b) if so the facts thereof and the main points of the rules being followed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) At present two ships, namely, 'M V Andamans' and 'S S Muzaffari' ply between mainland ports and Nicobar Islands Cabin passages in these ships are allotted by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration on the basis of entitlement of Government servants/ families according to their pay range. The following priorities have been fixed for this purpose

(i) Government Servants proceeding on duty/transfer;

(ii) Government servants proceeding on leave due to emergent circumstances;

(iii) Staff of Vacation Departments going to mainland on vacation or returning after vacation;

(iv) Students going from or returning to Port Blair to join Educational institutions on the closing opening of educational institutions on mainlands;

(v) Other Government servants proceeding on leave; and

(vi) others.

Setting up of factories during Fifth Plan for manufacture of Telephone Equipment

439. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under the consideration of Government to set up new factories for the manufacture of instrumental lines, exchange equipments so as to reduce the watting period for telephone; and

(b) if so, the number of factories likely to be set up and capacity of each factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes

(b) During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to set up six new factories for manufacturing telecommunication equipment, viz., telephone instruments, exchange and transmission equipments, etc., Details regarding capacity, capital cost, etc., of these new units are being drawn up.

Grant of pension to Freedom Fighters

440. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications of Freedom Fighters still lying with Government pending decision;

(b) in how many cases the pensions have been granted and the number of cases rejected; and

(c) the additional steps taken to expedite the decision of pending cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 71,296.

(b) Pensions have been sanctioned in 83.073 cases and 34,592 cases rejected.

(c) Pending cases are being referred to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations with the request to expedite verification reports in consultation with the State/District Level Committees. They have also been requested to assist the applicants who are being addressed separately. Such cases will be finalised on receipt of reports/evidence from the concerned State/Govment/U.H. Administration.

Closure of Bhakra Dam in Punjab

441. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great danger of closing down of Bhakra Dam in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR (PRASAD)): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cement Production in Haryana

442. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cement in the country, particularly in Haryana was badly affected due to coal shortage; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and steps taken to overcome this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Cement Industry suffered a loss of production to the extent of about 25.49 lakh tonnes during the period September, 1973 to May, 1974 due to inadequate supplies of coal. The estimated loss of production of the two cement factories at Dadri and Bhupendra in Haryana, during the same period is about 0.39 lakh tonnes.

With a view to ensure adequate supplies of coal to the cement industry, a Standding Linkage Committee has been set up in the Department of Mines and the position of coal supplies to the Cement Industry is reviewed by this Committee every month. Keeping in view the location of factories, the quality of coal required etc; the cement factories have been linked to different coal fields. A joint monitoring cell has been set up at Calcutta to watch constantly the actual despatches of coal to the Cement factories.

Effect of Railway Strike on Industries

443. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industries were greatly affected due to the Railway strike in the month of May, 1974;

(b) if so, what are the industries affected and in which State and to what extent the Railway strike has affected the production in all public and private sector industries;

(c) whether most of the industries had to be closed due to shortage of raw material; and

(d) the steps being considered to overcome the loss?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). Although the Railway strike inevitably affected many industries, owing to restricted rail movement, the overall effect of the railway strike on industrial production was marginal, and even where a fall in production has been reported, it cannot be entirely attributed to the Railway strike as it could be due to the combined effect of other factors also such as power cuts and the shortage of raw materials, etc. In a few industries such as cement and soda ash, the Railway strike did contribute to a fall in production because of movement problems. No complete shutdown or closure of units has been reported on account of shortage of raw materials arising from the Railway strike. All possible assistance is being provided to industrial units to gear up their output.

Construction of Irrigation Project in Kottayi (Kerala)

444. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have started the construction work of an irrigation project in Kottayi, Tirur Taluk, District Malappuram, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to the proposal for the construction of a weir-cum-lock-cum-bridge across Tirur Ponnampuzha at Kottayi in Tirur Taluk of Malappuram district The Government of Kerala have reported that, due to their inability to provide adequate funds, the scheme could not be taken up by them so far.

Suspension of Anti-Sea erosion works in Kerala

445. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that anti-sea erosion works, which are the most essential at this monsoon time, have been suspended in Kerala, because of financial problems of the State; and

(b) if so, whether Government is having any proposal in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The State Government of Kerala have reported that due to financial stringency the progress of anti-sea erosion works has been hampered but the works have not been suspended.

Atrocities on Harijans in U. P.

446. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether atrocities on Harijans still continue in some place in U.P.; and

(b) whether this question has been taken up with the Chief Minister of U. P. ; and

(c) if so, his reaction and positive action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)· (a) to (c). Reports about instances of alleged crimes against members of Scheduled Castes have been received from some places in Uttar Pradesh. The Central Government are maintaining contact with the State Government who take appropriate action under the law in such cases. A special cell has been set up in the State under the charge of a D.I G to undertake prompt inquiries into all complaints involving offences against members of Scheduled Castes and to initiate action according to law.

Modernization of TAFCO, Kanpur

447. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to modernize Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, (TAFCO) Kanpur;

(b) whether some financial help has been given; and

(c) if so, the amount earmarked for the year 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Government have sanctioned Rs. 58 lakhs to TAFCO as part of its over-all programme of modernisation. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 28 lakhs has already been spent and the balance is expected to be utilised before the end of this year. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for TAFCO during 1974-75. TAFCO has requested for enhancement of this amount and this is under consideration of the Government.

Issue of Licences

448. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties and number of licences issued item-wise and State-wise, during last three months by Government of India;

(b) whether some letters of intent were also cancelled by Government of India; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Two statements showing the number of Industrial Licences issued (Industry-wise and State-wise) to various parties during the period April—June, 1974 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8025/74]. Names of the parties and other details of Industrial Licences are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" and "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Cancellation orders in respect of Letters of Intent are issued by the concerned Administrative Ministries. As per information available with the Ministry of Industrial Development, 19 letters of intent were cancelled/lapsed during the period 1st April, 1974 to 30th June, 1974.

Conference of Commonwealth Nations in India

450. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 10 day Conference of Commonwealth Nations was held in India on 21st May, 1974 to discuss the telecommunication problems of the Indian Ocean region;

(b) if so, the decisions taken; and

(c) how many countries attended the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, a Conference of Commonwealth countries was held in Bombay from 21st

to 30th May, 1974, to consider plans for extension of Commonwealth Submarine Telephone Cable System to India and other countries in the Indian Ocean region.

(b) The Conference was in the nature of a regional planning exercise to carry out traffic and system studies and financial evaluation for possible alternative configurations to be co-ordinated with the long-term planning activities of Commonwealth telecommunication partnership countries.

(c) Representatives of India and nine other Commonwealth countries *viz.* Australia, Bangla Desh, Britain, Canada, East Africa, Malaysia, Nigeria, Singapore and Sri Lanka attended the Conference.

फिल्म फैडरेशन आफ इण्डिया द्वारा ज्ञापन

451. **श्री लालजी भाई**. क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाल ही में फिल्म फैडरेशन आफ इंडिया के प्रतिनिधियों ने राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री को ज्ञापन दिया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Employment for Unemployed Rural Youth in Fifth Plan

452. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the main features of the schemes proposed to be taken up for giving employment to the unemployed rural youth in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Re-distributive growth is a major objective of the Fifth Five Year Plan and to attain this objective, creation of additional employment opportunities would play an important part. During the Fifth Plan, bulk of employment opportunities, both in rural and urban areas, will be created through the implementation of various sectoral programmes. The unemployed rural youth will also be able to avail of the employment opportunities arising in various fields of development.

Besides the sectoral programmes, have been specially designed for the benefit of rural areas. The unemployed rural youth will also be benefited, besides others, through the implementation of these programmes:

1 The Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

2 Drought Prone Areas Programme.

3 Command Areas Development Programme.

4. Programmes relating to Village and Small-Scale Industries.

Reallocation of priorities in Fifth Plan

453 SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-allocate priorities in planning during Fifth Plan, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan is proposed to be reviewed in the light of all the relevant developments that have

occurred since its formulation and the need, if any, in the re-allocation of priorities for the Fifth Plan will also be examined before its finalisation.

(b) it is not possible to indicate the details at this stage.

Setting up of Mini Power Plants

454. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Mini Power Plants to meet the needs of the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which the plants are likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The State Governments and State Electricity Boards have taken up electrification of remote/hilly isolated rural areas by installation of diesel sets or micro-hydel sets at appropriate locations. These are usually installations with a capacity of a few hundred kW. A large number of such schemes are in operation or under construction in J. & K, H.P., U.P. Arunachal Pradesh, etc. The Rural Electrification Corporation have also proposals to finance small power generation projects for power supply in remote and isolated rural areas.

Probe into Power Breakdown in Delhi in June, 74

455. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a severe power breakdown hit all parts of the Union Territory of Delhi including Railway Stations and Hospitals on the 3rd June, 1974; and

(b) whether Government have investigated the causes and if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) It has been reported by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking that all the five Units of I.P. Station tripped simultaneously on 3rd June, 1974, resulting in a power break-down in most parts of Delhi.

(b) The enquiry conducted by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking showed that the main cause of the breakdown was the failure of the protective system to isolate a fault on one of the cable terminals in the switchyard of 'B' station.

Suggestion from Delhi T.V. Centre to increase the rates offered to Distributors for showing Feature Films

456. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Television Centre have requested Government to increase the rates offered to distributors for showing their feature films; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Suggestion from T.V. Centres to Govt. to make their own Feature Films for Exhibition

457. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Television Centres in the country have suggested to Government to make their own feature films for exhibition at the T.V. Centres; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Communication Facilities in Ladakh during Fifth Plan

458. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the measures proposed to be adopted for extension of communication facilities in Ladakh during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): The existing Wireless Telegraph and Radio Telephone circuits linking Srinagar-Leh are proposed to be strengthened by providing a tropo scatter microwave system with a capacity of 120 channels during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Technical studies are in progress to assess the relative merits of the tropo-scatter link between Srinagar-Leh and Udhampur-Leh. Radio Telephone circuits have already been established between Leh and Diskit and Leh and Nyoma within Ladakh.

The following proposals are under consideration for extension of POSTAL FACILITIES in Ladakh during the Fifth Five Year Plan:—

(i) Creation of separate Ladakh Postal Division.

(ii) Opening of 10 new Post Offices.

(iii) Upgradation of 3 Branch Post Offices into Sub Offices.

(iv) Mechanisation of Dras-Leh and Leh-Numamud lines. Leh Sub Post Office has already been upgraded into Head Post Office on 1st July, 1974.

पटना के एक मुखबिर को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन का दिया जाना

459. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना सिटी के एक मुखबिर को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन इस योजना के आरम्भ में ही दे दी गई थी जिस पर चौक थाना स्वतंत्रता से.ानी समिति के प्रेसीडेंट ने आपत्ति उठाई थी ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त मुखबिर को अब भी पेंशन मिल रही है और यदि, हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). एक मामले में जिसमें एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी के बारे में मुखबिर होने के आरोप हैं अस्थाई रूप से पेंशन अनुमोदित की गई हैं। अस्थाई पेंशन आवेदक द्वारा जिला तथा जेल प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दिए गए प्रमाण पत्रों के आधार पर अनुमोदित की गई थी। राज्य सरकार से विस्तृत जांच करने तथा सभी तथ्य प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। उनकी अंतिम रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है और पेंशन बन्द नहीं की गई है।

विचाराधीन (अण्डर ट्रायल) बंदी रह चुके स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देना

460. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री वसंत साठे :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने भी पेंशन के लिए आवेदन किया है जिन्होंने विचाराधीन (अण्डर ट्रायल) बन्दी की हैसियत से छ महीने से अधीक दिनो तक जेल जीवन बिताया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे आवेदकों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है , और

(ग) सरकार ने उन्हें पेंशन देने के संबंध में क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) सहज उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) वे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी जो स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान 6 महीने अथवा उससे अधिक अवधि के लिए जेलों में विचाराधीन बन्दी के रूप में रहे , अब पेंशन स्वीकृति के लिए पात्र है ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	राज्य का नाम	प्राप्त संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	350
2	असम	43
3	बिहार	312
4	गुजरात	65
5	कर्नाटक	110
6.	केरल	250
7	महाराष्ट्र	68
8	उडीसा	23
9	पंजाब	6
10	पांडीचेरी	4
11	राजस्थान	12
12	तामिलनाडु	236
13	उत्तर प्रदेश	175
14	पश्चिम बंगाल	53
15	मध्य प्रदेश	36
	जोड	1,773

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देना

461. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री वसन्त साठे :

क्या गृह मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों ने भी पेंशन के लिये आवेदन किया है जिन्हे गांधी इरविन समझौते एवं अन्य समझौतों के फलस्वरूप जेलों से छ. महीने की सजा पूरी होने से पूर्व ही रिहा कर दिया गया था ,

(ख) यदि हां तो ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन : (क) जी हां श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सहज उपलब्ध सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) अब यह निर्णय किया गया है कि वे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी जिन्हें छः मास अथवा इससे अधिक अवधि के लिये जेल की सजा दी गई तथा गांधी इर्विन समझौते जैसी आम माफी के कारण अवधि से पूर्व रिहा कर दिया गया था पेन्शन के लिये पात्र होंगे बशर्ते कि उन्होंने वास्तव मे कम से कम पांच मास की जेल की सजा काटी हो तथा वे योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित अन्य शर्तें पूरी करते हों

विवरण

राज्य	गांधी इर्विन समझौते के मामलों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	15
असम	5
बिहार	36
दिल्ली	6
गुजरात	6
हरियाणा	5
कर्नाटक	20
मध्य प्रदेश	12
महाराष्ट्र	34
उड़ीसा	2
तमिलनाडु	8
त्रिपुरा	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	550
पश्चिम बंगाल	16
जोड़	716

Extension of Scheme for Pension to Freedom Fighters

462. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had made proposals for extension of the scheme of pension to some new categories of freedom fighters which was approved by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). It has been decided that the following categories of freedom fighters should be considered eligible for the grant of pension:—

(i) Freedom Fighters who were sentenced to imprisonment for period of six months or more and had undergone minimum imprisonment of five months, but were prematurely released due to Gandhi-Irwin Pact and other General Amnesty Orders.

(ii) Freedom Fighters who remained undertrials for periods exceeding six months in jails.

(iii) Freedom Fighters who were convicted by lower courts and suffered imprisonment for six months or more, even if they were acquitted by an appellate court provided it was not on tendering apology or giving an undertaking.

(iv) Pension can be granted to eligible freedom fighters who are Indian citizens living abroad and who agree to draw pension in India.

Research to find out Substitute of Silicon

463. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether five leading institutes have been carrying on research for the last ten years to find out a substitute of Silicon—the core material in semi-conductor devices and if so, the result of their research; and

(b) the total amount spent by now on the research?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Relaxation of Ban on Fresh Recruitment

464. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ban on fresh recruitment was imposed in 1955 by Government and it is still continuing; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to relax this ban and start fresh recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the full facts is attached.

Statement

No ban on direct recruitment to posts under the Government of India was imposed in 1955. However a ban was imposed on recruitment to the posts of peons in Ministries and Attached Offices on 22nd May, 1957 restricting the filling up of posts of peon by transfer of surplus staff from one office to another, either within the same Ministry (including its attached offices) or between the various Ministries (including their attached offices). Vacancies of peons within the sanctioned strength as on 22nd May, 1957 in Ministries and their attached offices could also be filled from amongst the surplus Class IV employees registered in the Directorate of Employment and Training (surplus cell). However, if no surplus peons were available the vacancies could be filled through the Employment Exchange. On 25th February, 1966, it was decided that direct recruitment to ministerial non-gazetted posts like Assistants, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks in all Organisations/Ministries/Departments under the Central Government should not be made, unless a certificate was obtained from the Central (Surplus staff cell) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, for each category of posts, on every occasion, to the effect that the Central Cell had no suitable candidate to offer. These restrictions were extended with effect from 19th June, 1967 to the filling up of all Class III and also Class II posts in all Government Departments whether by promotion or direct recruitment, with a view to ensure speedy deployment of surplus staff.

In view of the imperative need for economy a ban on direct recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts was initially imposed for a period of one year with effect from 7th March, 199, on the following conditions:—

(i) There would be no direct recruitment in respect of vacancies in Class IV posts of Peons, Jamadars, Farashes, Sweepers, Naiks and Havil-

dars and the vacancies in these grades were to be filled from the surplus staff; if any; otherwise they were to remain unfilled.

(ii) Vacancies occurring in Class III posts and Class IV posts other than those mentioned at (i) above were to be filled by direct recruitment to the extent of 50 per cent of such vacancies arising during the year. In special cases where the Head of Department/ Secretary considered it necessary to do so, vacancies upto a further 10 per cent could also be filled. This ban was, however, not to apply for filling up vacancies by promotion where promotions were permissible, or through surplus staff obtained from the Surplus Staff Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairss (now Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms).

(iii) The ban was not to apply to the following categories of Class III and Class IV posts;—

(a) Posts required for security purposes, *e.g.*, Police and Civil Defence.

(b) Operational, field or technical posts in Posts and Telegraphs Department, Lighthouse Department and Departments which were of a commercial or trading character.

(c) Scientific posts in scientific institutions.

(d) Any other specific cases that might be exempted by the administrative Ministry/Department in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).

3. As the Ministries etc. were experiencing great difficulty in day-to-day working by keeping 40 per cent to 50 per cent of vacancies unfilled as a result of the ban it was decided that although the ban would continue to remain in force, the following categories of posts would be exempted from the purview of the ban with effect from 8th December, 1970.

(a) Class III/IV posts created in organisations, which are newly set up or for the purpose of new scheme or new activities undertaken by the existing organisations.

(b) Posts which are created by Ministries/Departments in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Posts created under the reorganisation scheme of a service, provided such scheme has been approved by the Cabinet; and

(d) Posts of L.D.Cs. in excess of the present permissible percentage, *viz.*, 50 per cent normally and 60 per cent in special cases, which are required in connection with the current drive for improving recording, indexing and weeding of records, provided this excess is adjusted again with the permissible quota within a period of six months.

4. On the suggestion made by the Staff Side of the Joint Consultative Machinery in the National Council, the question of further relaxation of the Limited ban was examined and, it was decided, that while the limited ban in respect of recruitment to Class III Services/posts should continue to remain in force, the restrictions in this regard would be further relaxed to the extent indicated below with effect from 9th November, 1972.

(i) Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices may be allowed to fill

up to a maximum of 75 per cent vacancies in Class III services/posts, instead of the present 50 per cent (60 per cent in exceptional circumstances) vacancies *vide* para 1(ii) of p. 1/*ante*. The recruitment to the vacancies released may, however, be made according to a phased programme spread over a period of two to three years depending upon the requirements of each office/estt.

(ii) Regarding Class IV, the requirements of staff may be worked out in accordance with the norms laid down for each category and the deficiency in each category may be made good through a phased programme of recruitment spread over two to three years.

Working of Telephone Exchanges in Delhi

465 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone Exchanges in Delhi are not working properly and the persons have to face lot of difficulties in getting the telephone numbers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the Exchange canditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Delhi Telephone system has 1,14,000 connections and a waiting list of over 1,00,000. Due to the heavy demand, the calling rate is high. This puts extra strain on the equipment causing excessive wear and tear. However, the functioning of the system is by and large satisfactory.

Improvement of the system is in hand on a continuing basis. A special drive has been initiated for improving the performance of the internal exchange equipment and the external cables, lines and subscribers installations of the system. A programme for the upgradation of the crossbar exchanges is under progress and about 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the upgradation work has been completed. Considerable improvement in the quality of service is expected after the completion of this work.

Additional equipment is being installed to handle the high traffic and worn out equipment is being replaced. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 77,000 lines are proposed to be added to the system.

Shaharghat-Madhubani Trunk Line

466 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8th May, 1974 to the Unstarred Question No 956 regarding openig of P C O at Shaharghat and state:

(a) whether in view of the several times longer distance between Shaharghat and Madhubani *via* Benipatti and Shaharghat-Madhubani *via* Sita Marhi and Muzaffarpur to trunk call materialises and is not even entered upon by the P C O incharge making the people helpless:

(b) whether Madhubani being the District headquarters of Madhawapur and the telephone line already having come to Shaharghat and to Borhar Chowk from Benipatti it is proposed to link Shaharghat and Borhar Chowk the distance of which is within four miles; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There is negligible Trunk traffic between

Shaharghat and Madhubani. Calls are at present being put through *via* Sitamarhi and Darbhanga exchanges. No complaint has been received against the official-in-charge of the Public Call Office about his refusal to book calls to Madhubani.

(b) and (c). The terrain between Shaharghat and Benipatti is low lying and remains water logged. Direct trunk line between Shaharghat and Benipatti is not economically feasible. Alternative proposals for faster handling of trunk traffic in the area are under examination.

Expenditure of All India Khadi Commission

467. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total expenditure incurred since the formation of the All India Khadi Commission by the Central and respective State Governments for the development of Khadi cloth and the return or profit made on total investment State-wise;

(b) whether Khadi industry has by now, become self-sufficient and can do without Governmental financial assistance; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The total expenditure incurred by the Central Government upto 1972-73 on the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (including former Board) amounts to Rs. 309 38 crores.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission being basically a promotive organisation, the question of profits does not arise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Khadi programmes provide employment opportunities of subsidiary nature to certain sections of rural people, especially to women. The Commission has made efforts to reduce dependence on grants, to the extent possible. About 9.63 lakhs persons were employed in 1971-72. Activities of Khadi are dispersed in nature. It has to face competition from the organised sector. It does not enjoy any reservation.

Completion of the Construction Work on the Studio and Transmitter Building of Mithila (Darbhanga) Broadcasting Station

468. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2911 on 13th March, 1974 and state:

(a) whether construction work on the studio and transmitter building of Mithila (Darbhanga) Broadcasting Station has since been completed and the ordered equipment has arrived;

(b) if so, the actual date or programme for commissioning the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and time-limit for completing the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Construction work on both transmitter and studios is making progress. Most of the equipment ordered has been received.

(b) The transmitter is expected to be ready by the end of 1974-75. The completion of the studios might take some more time.

(c) There has been some delay in the work on the studios owing to difficulties in procurement of supplies including cement aggravated by Railway strike.

Inquiry by CBI into Smuggling of Uranium from Jaduguda

469. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate into the Uranium smuggling at Jaduguda;

(b) if so, the outcome of the inquiries conducted so far; and

(c) whether the smuggling is still continuing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A request to this effect has been received from the Government of Bihar which has been agreed to.

(b) Bihar Police have arrested 11 persons so far for suspected pilferage of uranium ore from the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Jaduguda. Another 8 persons have been arrested by the Calcutta Police on a similar charge.

(c) Enquiries made so far have not yet reached a conclusive stage.

Madhya Pradesh Proposal to refer Narmada Water Dispute to a Tribunal

470. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have conveyed that they will have no objection if the Narmada Water Dispute is referred to a tribunal;

(b) whether the view has also been shared by some Members of Parliament from Gujarat; and

(c) whether the above suggestion has been considered by the Central Government and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Narmada Water Dispute had been referred to a Tribunal in 1969. In 1972, the concerned States entered into an agreement and requested the Prime Minister to give an award on two of the issues in dispute. However, in accordance with the agreement reached between the four party States on the 12th July, 1974, the decision on the dispute including the two issues earlier referred to the Prime Minister, would be given by the Tribunal. The agreement also provides that the parties would approach the Tribunal to delete/modify a number of issues on which they have reached agreement and the Government of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh would withdraw from the Supreme Court their appeals arising out of decisions given by the Tribunal on certain preliminary issues.

Setting up of Paper and Newsprint Units in Joint Sector

471. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint sector idea in setting up paper and newsprint units has run into difficulties;

(b) if so, the basic differences that have arisen between Government and the parties who were ready to cooperate in the beginning; and

(c) the efforts made to bring about reconciliation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Discussions on the pattern of management and mode of financing of such projects have been held between the Government and the private sector parties, and various alternatives are under examination. The main points relate to the appointment of Chairman and Managing Director of the Board of Director of the Joint Sector Company.

Use of Coal in Thermal Power Stations

472. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of thermal power stations in which coal was tried instead of the traditional fuel oil as a measure of fuel oil economy;

(b) whether this conversion has proved unsuccessful and even resulted in more fuel oil consumption, and

(c) whether it has since been experimented to bring about successful conversion and if so, the results thereof and when the switch-over will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) One unit of 50 MW at Barauni Thermal Station in Bihar and two units of 30 MW and one unit of 15 MW at Ahmedabad Thermal Station in Gujarat have already been changed over from oil to coal as the primary fuel.

(b) and (c) The conversion has not proved unsuccessful. In fact, action is in hand for conversion/switchover of other units from oil to coal as follows:

Name of power station	No. & size of units to be converted	Expected date of completing switchover
Barauni (Bihar)	1x50MW 2x15MW	First quarter of 1975.
Ahmedabad (Gujarat) . . .	3x15 MW	Conversion to be completed by end of 1974.
Dhuvaran (Gujarat) . . .	4x63.5 MW	First quarter of 1975
Trombay (Maharashtra) . .	2x62.5 MW	About 3 years.

Talks with Sheikh Abdullah

473. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of External Affairs visited Kashmir during the first week of June, 1974 and held discussion with Sheikh Abdullah; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks and the subjects discussed at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). In the light of the statements made by Sheikh Mohamad Abdullah to the effect that he regarded himself committed to the act of accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India, Government of

India, after consulting the Jammu and Kashmir Government agreed that Shri G. Parthasarthy and Sheikh Abdullah's nominee Shri Afzal Beg, could meet with a view to exchanging ideas. In continuation of discussions held between the two Shri Swaran Singh Minister of External Affairs had talks with Sheikh Abdullah in June, 1974. The discussions are continuing.

Development of rural areas during Fifth Plan

474. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have asked the State Governments not to divert funds meant for development of rural areas to other sectors during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted by the Centre to each State for rural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Under the existing procedures the State Annual Plan outlays approved by the Planning Commission for sectors/programmes which wholly or partly are designed to benefit the rural areas, such as, agriculture and allied services elementary and primary education, rural water supply etc., and the National Programme of Minimum Needs, which in itself, is essentially a rural development oriented programme are earmarked and are thherefore, non-divertable except under exceptional circumstances and with their approval of the Planning Commission.

(b) The tentative sectoral oulays have been indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan copies of which have already been placed on the Table of the House. The respective five-year outlay for individual State will, however, be determined when the Fifth Five Year Plan is finalised.

Shortfall in power generation target during Fourth Plan

475. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5308 on the 2nd April, 1974 regarding target fixed for power generation in Fifth Plan and state:

(a) whether there has been much shortfall in power targets fixed during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the extent of shortfall, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) Yes, Sir. As against a target of 9.23 million KW of additional installed capacity, the actual achievement was only 4.26 million KW.

(b) A statement giving the actual shortfall state-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT 8026/74).

Further cut in supply of newsprint to newspapers

476. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a further cut in the supply of newsprint to the newspaper industry;

(b) if so, the extent of cut imposed; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Newsprint Allocation Policy for

1974-75, the Government has imposed a cut of 40 per cent. of the quota of newspaper which is 10 per cent more than the cut for the last year. However, daily newspapers can, on application, obtain 7 per cent of the entitlement in white printing paper, thus reducing the overall cut to 33 per cent.

(c) Further cut was inescapable in view of the reduced availability of newsprint.

Applications from Kerala for licences

477. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licence applications recommended by Kerala Government are pending with Government of India as on the 31st May, 1974;

(b) whether some of them were recommended during the year 1970;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the reasons for delay in granting licence or rejecting the licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) As on 30th June, 1974 43 IL applications relating to Kerala were pending, of which one relates to 1972 and 3 to 1973 and the remaining to 1974

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Retrenchment of Census Employees

478. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to entrust any new schemes to the Census Department to avoid the retrenchment;

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) if retrenchment is unavoidable, whether the Census staff who have put in nearly four years continuous service would be absorbed in other Central Government departments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is trying its best to help the retrenched census employees in securing employment in central government departments, State Governments and in public sector projects.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary dispute

479. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to settle the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka,

(b) whether any talks were held between the two States recently, and

(c) if so, the facts and results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) to (c). With a view to arrive at an equitable solution which would command maximum acceptability all efforts including informal discussions with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka and other leaders are in progress. Government are not, however, aware of any recent talks as such between Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Memorandum from Kerala Census Employees Association

480. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Kerala Census Employees Association against mass retrenchment of staff, recently;

(b) if so, the main points thereof;

(c) whether Government will consider their proposal to avoid retrenchment; and

(d) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In a memorandum of 19th February, 1974 submitted to the Home Minister, the association referred to notices served on about 50 Class III and IV employees terminating their services by the end of February 1974. It wanted the Government to provide more funds to the census department to enable it to continue to employ these persons and provide work for them.

(c) and (d). When the position of availability of funds for 1974-75 became known, the time schedule for completing the work in hand was readjusted and the notices of termination of services with effect from 28th February 1974 were withdrawn. Retrenchment has thus been deferred for some time but as the census work is of a temporary nature, the staff has to be retrenched once the work is complet-

Cooperation between India and other developing countries for sharing Atomic know-how

481. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have any proposal of cooperation with other developing countries in sharing atomic know-how; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) India already has bilateral agreements for collaboration in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy with a number of developing countries.

(b) These collaboration agreements generally cover exchange of scientific workers and experts, exchange of unclassified scientific and technical publications, exchange of materials and fellowships for training.

Development of fusion technology

482. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to develop the fusion technology; and

(b) whether the "implosion" technique employed in the nuclear explosion on 18th May, 1974 will be helpful in designing the trigger mechanism of a 'fusion' nuclear-explosive device?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER of ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Scientists of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre have taken a first step in this field of research by developing lasers.

(b) This is theoretically possible.

Progress made in SLV-3 and SLV-Synchronous programme

483. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in SLV-3 and SLV-Synchronous programme; and

(b) the time by which these rockets are expected to become operational?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). For the SLV-3 the development and fabrication of the relevant technologies, sub-systems and hardware required are progressing satisfactorily. A number of industries are engaged in the fabrication of components. A beginning has been made in the flight qualification of rate gyroscopes and electronic sub-systems. The first orbital flight is scheduled to take place in 1978.

For the SLV-Synchronous programme, some feasibility studies on the vehicle have been carried out and detailed studies are in progress. It is too early to specify any date for this system becoming operational.

Adityapur Industrial Development area Jamshedpur

484. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Deputy Union Minister visited Adityapur Industrial Development Area near Jamshedpur, in Bihar, a few months back and promised all help to make it a "Model for the whole country"; and

(b) whether the National Small Industries Corporation Limited which promised all help to boost the industrial development of the Adityapur small scale industrial area has done nothing as yet, since the small scale industries seminar organised by the corporation a few years ago?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The Deputy Minister, Industrial Development did not visit Adityapur, recently.

(b) Response from prospective small scale entrepreneurs from Jamshedpur for supply of machinery on hire purchase has not been encouraging despite an intensive campaign conducted by the NSIC. In fact, only 24 applications were received after the campaign. Of these, 19 applications were rejected due to lack of response, one due to the then prevailing scarcity of steel, and two as earnest money was not deposited.

However, NSIC had earlier supplied machines worth Rs. 3,29,490/- to 10 units in Jamshedpur under its normal hire purchase programme.

Allocation of funds for development of Bihar

485 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether the centre has allocated inadequate funds to Bihar, in the next Five Year Plan, for its industrial development, and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for the industrial development of Bihar State, which is still backward, in spite of its rich mineral resources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) and (b) No Sir Out of the total outlay of Rs 7029 crores envisaged on Central Sector Industrial and Mineral Programmes in various States during the Fifth Plan an estimated investment of Rs 677 28 crores is proposed to be made in projects already identified for location in Bihar Apart from the above investments are also proposed to be made by Hindustan Zinc Ltd Hindustan Copper Limited, Mineral Exploration Corporation Geological Survey of India Coal Mines Authority and Bharat Coking Coal Limited although the exact amounts of investments to be made in Bihar by the above Corporations have not been separately determined a sizeable amount will be invested by them in Bihar

Commemoration Postal Stamps on Guru Nanak Devji and Guru Govind Singhji and heroes of 1971 war

486 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India would consider releasing the Commemoration Postal Stamp on Shri Guru Nanak Dev Jis birthday this who was a saint and is worshipped by all communities of India;

(b) whether a postal stamp would also be released on the birthday of Sri Guru Govind Singh Ji Maharaj, this year, who was a great warrior like Shivaji Maharaj and Saviour of Hinduism in India and also of great heroes who lost their lives in 1971 war with Pakistan, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) Commemorative stamps on personalities are normally issued on the occasion of berth Centenary etc The Postage stamps in honour of the two personalities were issued on the dates noted against their names

(i) Guru Nanak Dev Ji—23-11-69 (500th birth Anniversary)

(ii) Guru Gobind Singh Ji—17 1-67 (3rd birth Centenary)

For commemorating the valiant role played by the Armed Forces of India in the cause of Motherland a special postage stamp with the caption "Greetings to our forces" was issued on 15th August 1972

(c) Does not arise

Smuggling of Uranium from Jaduguda (Bihar)

487 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

be pleased to state

(a) whether some officials of Jaduguda Uranium Mill are involved in smuggling of uranium, and

(b) if so, what fool-proof measures Government propose to adopt to end the smuggling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) Some employees of Uranium Corporation of India Ltd, have been arrested for their involvement in the suspected pilferage of uranium ore.

(b) The enquiries made by the Police have not yet reached conclusive stage The security arrangements are constantly kept under review

बिहार के नारायण पर क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन लाइनों का कार्यकरण

488 **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहरा राज्य मे नौगाछिया टेलीफोन एक्सचेज मे नारायणपुर क्षेत्र मे टेलीफोन लाइन की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ,

(ख) क्या नारायणपुर मे टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओ को टेलीफोन की लाइनो के लगातार दो-तीन महीने में खराब रहने के कारण भारी कठिनाइयो का सामना करना पड रहा है , और

(ग) यदि हा तो नारायणपुर तथा अन्य स्थानो के टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओ की कठिनाइया को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) से (ग) नारायणपुर मे 25 लाइनो का एक छोटा आटोमेटिक एक्सचेज (एस० ए० एक्स) स्थापित कर दिया गया है । यह एक्सचेंज नौगाछिया एक्सचेज के साथ जुडा हुआ हे जहा से ट्रक काले लगाई जाती है । इन दोनो एक्सचेजो को जोडने वाली ट्रक लाइन संतोषजनक काम कर रही है ।

पिछले कुछ महीनो मे लम्बी अवधि तक बिजली फेल होती रही जिस से नारायणपुर में लगी बैटरियो पर बुरा असर पडा । आपात स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिए एक स्टैंड बाई इजन आल्टरनेशन प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

बिहार के पुर्णिया डिवीजन में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

489. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिहार राज्य के पुर्णिया डिवीजन मे अब तक कितने गावा मे बिजली पहुचाई गई है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार राज्य मे पुर्णिया डिवीजन के गोपालपुर प्रखण्ड मे कमलाकुण्ड फुलकिया, लक्ष्मीपुर और ईस्माइलपुर का विद्युतीकरण करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब तक

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) 318 ग्राम ।

(ख) और (ग) इन ग्रामो के विद्युतीकरण के लिए इस समय कोई स्वीकृत स्कीम नही है ।

आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बिहार में छात्र नेताओ की गिरफ्तारी

490 **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** क्या गह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार मे छात्र आन्दोलन के सबध मे कितने छात्र नेताओ और अन्य व्यक्तियो को आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया है ,

(ख) क्या बिहार मे छात्र आन्दोलन पिछले कई महीनो से अहिंसक ढग से चल रहा है ,

(ग) यदि, तो क्या सरकार "मिसा" के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार छात्र नेताओं और अन्य व्यक्तियों को छोड़ने का विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां हां, तो कब ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बिहार में हाल के आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में 10 जुलाई, 1974 तक आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम 1971 के अधीन छात्रों समेत 86 व्यक्ति नजरबन्द किये गये थे। इनमें से 10 छात्र और 17 अन्य व्यक्ति अभी नजरबन्द हैं। शेष व्यक्ति रिहा कर दिये गये है। राज्य में आंदोलन के दौरान अनेक हिंसक घटनाएं होती रही हैं। ऐसी घटनाओं के लगातार होते रहने को ध्यान में रखते हुए आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम 1971 के अधीन नजरबन्द सभी छात्र नेताओं और अन्य व्यक्तियों को रिहा करने के विषय पर शीघ्र विचार करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार में खगड़िया सब-डिवीजन क्षेत्र को गंगा नदी के कटाव से बचाना

491. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव . क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गंगा नदी के कटाव से बिहार के खगड़िया सब डिवीजन में मानसी गोगरी पर्वत के क्षेत्रों को बचाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने योजना स्वीकार कर ली है,

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार भागलपुर के नारायणपुर, बिहपुर नौगछिया, गोपालपुर और कठिहार जिला के गंगा नदी के तटवर्ती इलाके को कटाव से बचाने हेतु उक्त योजना में सम्मिलित करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) बिहार राज्य सरकार ने गंगा के बायें तट पर रहीमपुर-मानसी के पहुंच क्षेत्रों में कटाव से बचाव के लिए एक स्कीम तैयार की है। इस स्कीम का चरण-एक जिस पर 3 51 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी की गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा जांच की गई है। राज्य सरकार ने तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा की गई टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्कीम को केन्द्र को अनुमोदनार्थ भेजने के लिए अभी तक उसे अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया है।

बिहार राज्य सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने एक अलग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जिस पर 12 55 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे गोगरी-परवत्ता क्षेत्र में गोगरी-नारायणपुर तटबंध की सुरक्षा के लिए कटाव-रोधी उपाय किए हैं। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि नारायणपुर बिहपुर, नौगछिया तथा गोपालपुर क्षेत्रों में कटाव-रोधी कार्यों के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Location of extension centre of Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute in Kerala

492. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3904 on the 20th March, 1974 regarding extension centre of Central Glass and Ceramic Institute in Kerala and state:

(a) whether the study has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) As a result of various discussion between the authorities of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the representatives of the Government of Kerala, the Governing Body of the CSIR have decided to take over the Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory in Pappanamcode, Trivandrum. The Government of Kerala have been requested to initiate necessary action for the transfer of the said laboratory. A Unit of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta will be set up in the Laboratory thereafter.

Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

493. SHRI S M. SIDDAYYA·

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who had applied for the award of overseas scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) the number and names of applicants who have been selected for the award?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Selections for 1972-73 and 1973-74 were made simultaneously. 130 candidates had applied for 1972—74 scholarships and 707 for 1974-75 scholarships.

(b) 61 applicants in all were selected for these years as under —

28 for 1972—74

33 for 1974—75

The names of the selected candidates are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8027/74]

Expansion of T.V. network

494. SHRI S C SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

be pleased to state.

(a) the progress made in the expansion of T V network in the country;

(b) the percentage of population likely to be covered by T.V. network during each of the five years of the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTR OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Television Stations at Delhi, Bombay (with relay centre at Poona), Srinagar and a transmitting stations at Amritsar area already functioning. TV Stations are also being set up at Madras, Lucknow (with relay centre at Kanpur). Calcutta with two relay centres and Jullundur (with relay centre at Kasauli) as spil-over of the 4th Plan schemes.

In addition, during the 5th Plan period 3 more programme originating TV stations at Patna, Cuttack and Hyderabad and a few relay centres attached to them are proposed to be established to give on-going coverage to the cluster areas in certain States which will be served by the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment.

(b) The existing coverage in the country is about 4.7 per cent of population. The anticipated likely cumulative coverage year-wise is given below:

1974-75	9.7%
1975-76	12.3%
1976-77	27.9%
1977-78	27.9%
1978-79	27.9%

(c) Implementation of projects of this magnitude takes about 4-5 years for completion and it is therefore, not always possible to complete them during the frame-work of a particular plan. However, there has been some delay in the completion of some TV projects included in the Fourth Plan mainly on account of delay in acquisition of sites and supply of equipment.

Separation of T.V. from A.I.R.

495. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in separation of T.V. from the All India Radio;

(b) arrangements made or being made for running the T.V. Organisation as a separate unit as distinct from All India Radio and at what costs;

(c) the additional recurring and non-recurring financial implications likely to be concentrated for the separation; and

(d) whether budgetary sanction are already available for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (d). The scheme regarding separation of TV from All India Radio has not yet been finalised.

Decision on schemes submitted by Kerala Electronics Corporation

496 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS

be pleased to state:

(a) a brief outline of the schemes submitted by the Kerala Electronics Corporation which are still pending with the Central Government for final decision; and

(b) the reasons for delay in taking decisions on such employment-oriented industries and the time by which clearance is expected to be given to these schemes?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation had filed 13 applications for a variety of Electronic Equipment and Components of which are now pending relating to Communication Systems and Variable Speed Drivers These applications have been received recently (during the last three months) and are being processed. A final decision on them is expected to be taken shortly.

Progress in preparation for launching a satellite

497. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of SPACE

be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the preparations for launching an Indian satellite by the end of this year;

(b) whether the satellite is to be launched as per fixed time schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A pre-prototype model of the Satellite with complete electronics and communication systems was successfully flown on a balloon from Hyderabad on May 5, 1973 to test the communication link between the satellite and the ground. Tests were carried out on a comprehensive pre-prototype model of February-March 1974 and the complete electrical performance of the satellite and the performance of the ground station were thoroughly checked. The first mechanical prototype was completed in January 1974 and was tested both for dynamic and static loads such as vibration, shock spin, centre of gravity, moment of inertia and transport simulation. After proving the complete mechanical design it was taken to the Cosmodrome in USSR and mated with the rocket and all tests related to mechnical configuration and heat shield were successfully conducted in April 1974. The electrical protoype was completed at Bangalore during June 1974. All aspects related to electrical integration and performance of the satellite have been successfully tested. The fabrication of the flight models I and II have just commenced.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Saigal's songs in Chitrahaar programme of T.V.

498. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. always ignores Saigal's songs while exhibiting 'Chitrahaar' programme on every Thursday between 8.30 p.m. to 9.10 p.m.; and

(b) if so, whether he proposes to issue instructions to the Management to include at least one song of Saigal in the Chitrahaar programme of T.V.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) All possible efforts are made to provide as much variety of artists and sequences as possible in 'Chitrahaar' programme, depending on the availability of suitable old films and their telecastworthiness. The question of ignoring Saigal's songs or any particular artist's songs in the 'Chitrahaar' programme, therefore, does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from Association of small newspapers for allotment of newsprint and Government advertisements

499 SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Association/Organisation of small newspapers regarding fair-deal in allotment of newsprint and Government advertisements; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the grievances of small

newspapers and taken necessary steps to mitigate the hardships of the small newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is fully seized of the problems being faced by the Press, including small newspapers.

As regards newsprint, Government have imposed a cut of 40 per cent in the newsprint quota of newspapers under the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1974-75, as against a cut of 30 per cent in 1973-74. Daily newspapers can, however, claim a quantity of printing and writing paper equivalent to 7 per cent of their entitlement, thereby reducing the overall cut in 1974-75 to 38 per cent in the case of daily newspapers. Periodicals other than dailies will, as hitherto, be free to purchase printing and writing paper from the open market. Special provision has been maed in the policy to mitigate the hardships of small newspapers It has been provided that newspapers which have been in publication for six months or more, on application, can bet their entitlement raised up to a maximum of 15,000 copies of 6 pages of standard size in the case of dailies, weeklies, tri-weeklies and bi-weeklies and 15,000 copies of 12 pages of standard size in the case of other periodicals. This would mean that within this level, they would be exempted from the cut.

In the matter of release of advertise ments also, efforts continue to make greater use of these categories of publications as far as possible within the framework of declared advertising policy and the funds available.

News-item captioned "Inflation hits space programme"

500. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-report appearing in a local daily dated the 25th June, 1974 under the caption 'Inflation hits space programme'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of achieving the maximum results under the Space Programme within the constraints and available resources is continually under consideration.

Progress regarding diffusion of ownership of newspapers

301. SHRI DHAMANKAR

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have conceived a well-knit plan to implement the policy of Press-diffusion and ensure participation of Journalists in the management of newspapers;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The proposal for bringing about changes in the ownership and management pattern of newspapers and news agencies is under consideration.

Use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes

502. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA.

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY

be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in a local daily dated the 2nd July, 1974 under the heading 'India may beat Big-2 in N-Blast uses';

(b) if so, the time expected to be taken to exploit atomic energy for peaceful purposes and for agriculture; and

(c) the assistance, if any, from any foreign country in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Atomic energy is already being used for several peaceful purposes such as production of power, use of isotopes in agriculture, medicine and industry. It has several industrial applications such as non destructive testing of welds and casting.

(c) No assistance from any foreign country in this regard is necessary.

S.T.D. facility between various cities

503. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of important and other various cities/centres in the country which are expected to be inter-connected with S.T.D. facility during the next three years;

(b) the extent to which the S.T.D facility is both beneficial and economical to the trunk calls; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to do away with the trunk call exchange system in case all the cities/centres are inter-linked with STD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Approximately 50 to 60 cities/centres are likely to be inter-connected by subscriber Trunk dialling facility in next 3 years.

(b) STD is a service dialled by the subscriber himself without the intervention of an operator and this is generally more favoured by the subscriber. In an STD call subscriber pays only for the time he speaks unlike the case in mannal trunk calls where he is charged in units of 3 minutes whether he speaks for the full time or not

(c) No, Sir.

Grant of pension to freedom fighters from Akola District

504 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases from Akola District of Maharashtra during the last three months where a decision has been taken in regard to sanction of pension to the freedom fighters (under trial) who had been sentenced to jail for a period of 6 months and over and had actually suffered imprisonment for a period of 6 months as also the cases where they sentenced for a period of over 6 months but released earlier as a result of Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): A decision

has been taken to sanction pension to:

(i) Freedom fighters who remained undertrials for six months or more in jails during the freedom struggle.

(ii) Freedom fighters who were sentenced to imprisonment for period of six months or more and had undergone minimum imprisonment of five months, but were prematurely released due to Gandhi-Irwin Pact and other General Amnesty Orders

Efforts are being made to dispose of all such applications pending under these categories quickly. It is not possible to indicate the exact number of applications falling under these categories from Akola District.

T. V. Units facing shortage of Pro Picture Tubes

505. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether T. V. Industrial units are facing acute shortage of picture tubes and that production of T.V. sets is hampered for non-availability of this item; and

(b) if so the steps taken or proposed to be taken to normalise the production and supply of picture tubes to TV manufacturing units particularly; small scale units?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production capacity of Bharat Electronics Ltd. has been approved to be doubled to 200,000 picture tubes per annum. In addition, two parties in the private sector have been licensed for production of picture tubes with a capacity of 40,000 pictures tubes per annum each and two more (of which one is a State IDC) have been issued letters of intent for similar quantities. In the Current Import Policy, picture tubes are allowed to be imported from Rupee Payment Areas upto 25 per cent of the total face value of the licence. Government are examining further measures to be taken for meeting the requirements of the manufacturers of TV Receivers including possible import of picture tubes to meet the immediate shortage.

Allocation for development of Metropolitan and other cities in Fifth Plan

506 SHRI N. K P. SALVE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion for increase in the Fifth Plan; allocation for development of four Metropolitan cities in the country and for separate financial arrangements to meet the needs of other cities; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

Residential acommodation to Technicians in Delhi Telephone District

507. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technicians working in the Delhi Telephone Districts as on the 30th June, 1974;

(b) the number out of them who have been allotted Government accommodation as well as the number of those who have not been allotted Government accommodation;

(c) the action being taken by Government to allot them Government accommodation on the basis of priority keeping in view the fact that they have to be on duty round the clock in telephone exchanges; and

(d) whether any comprehensive scheme has been formulated by Government or the construction of quarters would be taken up at the war footing to provide accommodation immediately to these telephone employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 974

(b) Out of the above, 150 officials have been allotted Government accommodation. Number of those not alloted Government accommodation is 824.

(c) The Technicians come on shift duties mainly during the period from 7.00 to 20.00 Hrs. Priority is alloted in rare cases where justified on merits

(d) No Sir.

Residential accommodation for employees of Delhi Telephone District

508. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in various Telephone Exchanges in the Delhi Telephone District and the number of such employees among them who have been provided with residential accommodation:

(b) the number of employees who have been working for more than five years in Telephone Exchanges in Delhi Telephone District but have not been allotted Government accommodation so far indicating category-wise figures thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to provide residential accommodation to such employees at the earlies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 8349

Out of the above, 895 have been provided with accommodation.

(b) 6985

Category (a)—Employees entitled to rent free-accommodation	11
Category (b)—Transferable staff	344
Category (c)—Non-transferable staff	6630

(c) No quarter is proposed to be constructed during 1974 due to ban on new construction except the work in progress relating to 24 type I quarters and 24 type II quarters on Atul Grove Road.

Loss of Life and Property due to rains in Bombay

509. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons rendered homeless in Bombay due to very heavy rains recently; and

(b) the estimated loss of human lives and Government property and private property?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Nil.

(b) (i) Loss of human lives

49 died and 21 injured

(ii) Loss of Government property:

Nil.

(iii) Loss of private property Rs. 23,13,000

Supply of Power by D.V.C. during 1972-73 and 1973-74

510. DR K L RAO Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the peak load met and the energy supplied in each month during 1972-73 and 1973-74 by the D.V C;

(b) how much of this was from Hydro sources in the D.V.C; and

(c) the specific reasons for the production of power less than normal";

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) A statement indicating the position is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8028/74]

(c) The generation of power from Damodar Valley Corporation thermal stations has been low due to frequent break-down of coal mills, I D Fans, ash handling equipment and other accessories, particularly in Durgapur and Chandrapura. The main reasons have been the poor quality of coal, and inadequate maintenance. These items of equipment have become unreliable and need renovation and rehabilitation. A programme for this is being implemented.

Subsidy given in Power Stations for reducing the cost of Coal for power Generation

511 DR. K. L RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of coal delivered at the power stations for the thermal projects sanctioned for 1972—74 and up-to-date; and

(b) the amount of subsidy given to power stations towards partially reducing the cost of coal for power generation and the names of power stations and amount of subsidy given to each station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). Required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of residential accommodation to Officers at Port Blair

512 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration follow any set rules for the allotment of residential accommodation at Port Blair to the officers; and

(b) if so, the fasts thereof and the main points of the rules governing such allotment

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Andaman and Nicobar Administration at present follows Andaman Administration Residence (General Pool) Rules, 1967.

(b) Residential accommodation is being allotted to officers doputed or recruited from mainland almost immediately on their arrival in Port Blair. As far as possible they are allotted accommodation as per scale given in the statement. In case of non-availability of accommodation of the entitled type, they are allotted next below type of accommodation. Lacally recruited staff are also given accommodation as and when available on the basis of their seniority, determined by the date of their appointment

STATEMENT

Type of residence	Entitlement	
I	Below Rs. 175/-	(Pre-revised scale)
II	From Rs. 175/- to Rs. 349/-	Do.
III	From Rs. 350/- to Rs. 499/-	Do.
IV	From Rs. 500/- to Rs. 799/-	Do.
V	From Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1299/-	Do.
VI	Rs. 1300/- and above	Do.

NOTE:—Where type VII quarters are available, officers drawing emoluments of Rs. 2250 and above (pre-revised scale) will be eligible for allotment of these quarters.

Correction of Answer to USQ No. 9520 dated 8-5-1974 re: Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Bihar

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): In answer to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 9520 replied on 8-5-1974, a statement showing the number of freedom fighters who have been awarded pension in Bihar districtwise and the number of cases still pending with the Government was placed on the table of the House. It has now been found on rehecking that figures against Jamshedpur, Rohtas, Shahjahanpur. Aurangabad and Motihari were indicated in the statement by mistake. A correct statemen is attached.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Districts	Number of Freedom Fighters who have been awarded pension	Incomplete applications pending disposal
1	Shahabad	846	1143
2	Muzaffarpur	901	690
3	Dhanbad	69	26
4	Purnea	340	128
5	Patna	2002	996
6	Dharbhanga	1642	552
7	Palama	213	25
8	Gaya	650	649
9	Saran	720	759
10	Monghyr	1136	382
11	Champaran	734	356
12	Saharasa	292	221
13	Hazaribagh	150	176
14	Bhagalpur	1021	1067
15	Santhal parganas	340	440
16	Ranchi	123	151
17	Singhbhum	40	116
18	Siwan	3	45
	TOTAL	11222	7912

12.42 hrs.

RE. ISSUING OF CERTAIN ORDINANCES

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Vajpayee, Mr. Sezhiyan and others have pointed out, about Ordinances, how shabbily the House has been treated.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked the Minister to explain it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (KUMBAKENAM): Instead of doing it one by one, why not give all of them together? Then you can give a general ruling.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): उनको भेजना चाहिए। इसका मतलब यह है कि वह सदन की उपेक्षा नहीं कर रहे हैं, आपकी भी उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): We stand by what I said the other day. I had said the other day that the circumstances under which they were issued would be explained by the Minister when the matter comes up for discussion In any case under the rules there is a requirement that, when an Ordinance is issued, an explanatory memorandum must come. So that is the occasion. When the mater comes up for discussion, the Finance Minister will explain.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार बिना पिटा कारण बता देगी। आप को सेटिसफ़ाई होना है।

MR. SPEAKER: On that day also I have said that they will satisfy me.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप उनक डायरेक्शन दीजिये वह आपके पास आयें।

MR. SPEAKER: The direction is that they will satisfy me before I give the ruling.

I do not want to deviate from the agenda.

No intimation has come to me .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You said that no intimation was necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: When did I say? There should be some limit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. What is the limit? Limit for the Opposition?

MR. SPEAKER: I have no information about what you are going to raise Yet us come to that stage when you can raise it.

Now, Papers to be Laid.

Shri C. Subramaniam.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE STABLE

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS (1ST AND 3RD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the folowing Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(1) The Regisration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (First Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 270 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th Jue, 1974

(2) The Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 284(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1974 [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-8015/74]

FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF UNION GOVERNMENT FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHR K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Finance Accounts of the Union Government for the year 1972-73 [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-8015/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951, SIKH GURUWARA MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (REGISTRATION OF ELECTIONS AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974, AND DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations 1974, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S. R. 185 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1974.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) pubished in Notification No. G. S. R. 186 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1974.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Probationers' Final Examination) (Amendment) Regulations 1974. (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 451 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1974.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rues, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) by published in Notification No. G. S. R. 470 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1974.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 471 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1974.

(vi) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. G.S.R. 472 in Gazette of India, dated the 18th May, 1974.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 524 in Gazette of India dated the Ist June, 1974.

(viii) The Indian Police Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 544 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1974.

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 547 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1974.

(x) G. S. R. 548 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1974 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1183 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973.

(xi) G. S. R. 549 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1974 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G. S. R. 1184 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973.

(xii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 273 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1974.

(xiii) The All India Services (Joint Cadre) Amendment Ruels, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) pubished in Notification No. G. S. R. 279 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1974.

(xiv) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 660 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1974.

(xv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No 661 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1974.

(xvi) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 662 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1974.

(xvii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 663 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1974.

(xviii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 664 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1974.

(xix) The Indian Police Service Fixation of Cadre (Strength) Four Amendment Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions)

published in Notification No. G. S. R. 665 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1974.

(xx) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 666 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1974.

(xxi) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulation, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 300(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1974.

(xxii) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 685 in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1974.

(xxiii) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 686 in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1974

(xxiv) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 687 in Gazette of India, dated the 6th July, 1974.

(xxv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 724 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1974

(xxvi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 725 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8016/74].

(2) A copy of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (Registration of Electors Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 582 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1974 under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8017/74].

(3) A copy of the Defence of the India (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 214 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1974, under section 35 of the Defence of India Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8018/74].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir. The question is that the Minister has laid item No. (xxvi) the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 725 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1974.

Sir, these Gazettes are not available for months. I have written numerous letters to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs....

MR. SPEAKER: It is no point of order. It is a submission .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We do not know what the Gazette is saying.

MR. SPEAKER: You could have written to me instead of taking the time of the House....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY: BOSU: If you keep talking, how am I to make my submission?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should I sit down? Have I come here to sit down?

MR SPEAKER: He takes pleasure in defying the Chair. I said, you write to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY , BOSU: I have written half a dozen letters. Let Shri Raghu Ramaiah tell the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You write to the Speaker, not to Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wish you reply to all our letters.

MR SPEAKER: The Speaker is not bound to reply to each and every letter.

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-sections (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 462 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1974.

(ii) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1974 published in Nitification No. G.S.R. 237(E) in Gazette of India dated the the 13th May, 1974.

(iii) The Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 237(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1974.

(iv) The Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No G.S.R. 239(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1974.

((v) The Indian Wirless Telegraphy (Commercial Radio Operators Certificate of Proficiency and Licence to Operate Wireless Telegraphy) Amendment Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 491 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1974

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8019/74].

PUBLIC NOTICE RE. IMPORT POLICY FOR NEWSPRINT FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Notice No. 79-ITC (PN)/74 dated the 7th June, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) regarding Import Policy for Newsprint for the year 1974-75. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8020/74].

12.48 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. FORTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram): I beg to present the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1973 on action taken by Government on their Interim Report.

12.49 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE. FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): In the notice that I have given there is a slight slip for which a corrigendum has been issued.

So, subject to that, I move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd July, 1974."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd July, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Habour): I have written to you about the Sugar Inquiry Commission's report. Secondly, one foreign journalist was caught in Dum Dum air port with 7,000 dollars in cash....

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. I am not allowing anybody now. Your writing to me is not a command. Daily I receive hundreds of letters from Members. I cannot allow all of them. I allow some.

I am not allowing any Member now. I am now going directly to the further discussion of the no-confidence motion.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): You always allow members to make important submissions under Rule 377....

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have not allowed anybody.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Let me make my submission, Sir.

I am not asking you to relax the rules. You must consider the implication of such questions being raised by Members of Parliament. Members of Parliament raise very important issues They never raise less important issues at all. Sometimes you do not allow. I have myself moved ten or twelve burning issues Hundreds of working girls are being evicted. They are on the streets. They do not get food. They were evicted from the hostels.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Please sit down. Your Committee has decided that so long as a No-Confidence Motion is there no other question will come except this one. Please cooperate.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: This is a matter to be raised in the House in all seriousness. It is about working girls. They came to my house today, ten or twelve of them; they are in the streets of Delhi; they are not getting food; they cannot enter the hostel; they are evicted from there. They are working girls.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): In the midnight the police entered their rooms..

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; I am not allowing. Shri C. M. Stephen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I submit something about the Sugar Commission Report, Sir? The hon. Minister is here. Why are they suppressing this report? It is a very vital issue for the country. The Minister is sitting over here. Is it because they want to collect funds for the coming election? Mr. Maurya is here; let him say about this. Why is he not submitting the Sugar Commission report?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. May I inform you that the Railway Minister will intervene at 3 O'clock and the Finance Minister will intervene at 5 O'clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the point which I have raised?

MR SPEAKER: I told you. Don't come up like this off-hand and say like this. By writing to me it does not mean that you get the opportunity.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister is here.

MR SPEAKER: I told you. It is difficult to carry on the House if you go on like this.

MR. Stephen, if you do not speak now I will call some other Member.

12.54 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*Contd.*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Yesterday I was on the question of the railway strike. The point I wish to make today is this. We are very clear in our mind and very firm in our belief that the attempt in the context of the railway strike was not to forge a trade union struggle but was a conspiratorial attempt for a political subversion and political overthrow.

The reason is so clear that if it was a pure trade union struggle, certainly, an agreement could have been arrived at on the 30th of April when six out of the eight demands were conceded by Government.

But, instead of that, in order that the settlement might be scuttled and in order that the show-down might be precipitated, the leader of the striking committee bolted out from the scene and wired to the International Centres to say that the talks had broken down and that they were heading towards a strike. The point here is that what they wanted was not settlement but a show-down and confrontation that they were after. The reason was that looking at the political and economic scene of the country, with the prices rising and with the inflationary spiral moving up and with the discontent showing up in certain parts of the country and taking a lesson from the developments in Gujarat which, according to them gave a spell of success and, with certain rumblings in Bihar with a new found leadership under Shri Jayaprakash Narain coming forward, they thought that the time was ripe for them to strike. They chose to strike at the nerve-centre of the nation Not that they thought-possibly they could not expect it—that the railwayment of all the railways would troop in in response to their call They knew that the National Federation of Indian Railways were against the strike; they knew that the Indian National Congress, with its great moral authority, was moving against the strike and they also knew from the past experience that the railwaymen would not tow the line of sabotage wherever the national interests were involved; but, they drew their inspiration from the experience of the loco strike which took place in 1973 when out of 70,000 loco men they could call in only about 4,000 to strike work. Nevertheless, by their campaign of hatred and intimidation, they were able, as days went on, to get more and more people from their posts. So much so, the striking personnel gradually rose in strength to about 14,000 out of 70,000 or so. If a mere 4,000 people could create a situation and could make it appear that the railways were going to pieces, naturally, they had argued among themselves and thought that with all the trade unions combined with all the political parties behind them they could create a situation in this country which would lead to a firstclass political crisis.

Shri George Fernandes went into delirium with the future prospects of the developments and he went to the extent of saying that the first industrial machinery would come to a grinding halt and that more than half the population would be faced with starvation That was the declaration that he made.

Now, Sir, with these calculations they went on. But, unfortunately, they failed to take into their reckoning certain basic factors—the factor that the N.F.I.R. with a tremendous moral authority on the railwaymen was opposed to the strike. (*Interruptions*) They failed to appreciate the fact that the Indian National Congress was at variance with them; they underestimated the patriotic sentiments of the railwaymen and the nationalistic compulsions of the railwaymen who never faltered in their attitude where the national interests were at stake. They knew therefore that they would not be able to get the railwaymen in Nevertheless, drawing from this inspiration they went ahead and, above all, they underestimated the moral authority that the Prime Minister of India could wield by the warning that she sounded and by the way she was able to muster up against the opposition. I found Mr. Bosu, in and out, shouting against the Prime Minister and throwing filth and fume at her.

13 hrs.

I do not know what he is going to gain by that. An Adventurist like Don

Quixote that he is in politics, I can perfectly understand his mechanics. But I do not understand why the Marxist Communist Party is putting up this ex-corporal of the British Army, this ex-covenanted officer of the foreign tea plantations and foreign firms, this sort of adventurist in Indian politics, now and then to play the role as if of a hired clown to throw out this filth at the Prime Minister. These allegations deserve no reply at all, and I do not want to reply to them.

Anyway, when the confrontation came between the Opposition parties, the entire lot of them, and about a hundred trade unions all the trade unions except the INTUC combined on one side, and the Indian National Congress and the Government under the leadership of the Prime Minister and in INTUC led NFIR on the other side, and we saw what had happened. It has been conceded that on the first day, five lakh workers went on strike out of 17 lakhs. As the days went on, in contrast to what had happened during the loco-strike, more and more workers reported for duty, so much so that by the 22nd, they found that only 2½ lakh workers had struck work.

Then, they came out with a sort of formula. They created a formula and then they rejected it. But the workers understood that they were being misled. Sand started flowing under their feet. Disowned by the workers in the railways and despised by the people of this country and confronted by the nation as a solid rock they had finally to surrender unconditionally. Now, their attempt is to stage a comeback, and they are now trying to scurry back to the stage with a new slogan and the slogan is 'Avoid victimisation'.

My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta was making a point yesterday that there was some assurance and that assurance was being violated. It is for the hon. Minister to say what assurance was there. But with respect to victimisation there need be no assurance at all, because it is never anybody's policy that there should be victimisation. Therefore 'no-victimisation' is not a matter for an assurance. What are the grounds for victimisation? They say in the first place...

MR. SPEAKER: How much more time is he likely to take?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: About 15 minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue his speech after lunch.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Stephen to continue his speech.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: To come to victimisation, victimisation has got a very definite concept in industiral law. One thing is very clear. What takes place in the due course of law can never be victimisation. Here the complaint is that there is break in service of some people and termination of service of some others. Break in service has been effectuated not by any order; it has been brought about under a specific rule of the railway establishment. The rule says that a strike may be divided into two categories—legal strike and illegal strike. In case of an illegal strike, the absence of the employee concerned is tantamount to break in service and cannot be condoned without the sanction of the President. Therefore, automatically break in service takes place. Now the only action the Railway Board can take is to condone it. Therefore, with respect to break in service, nobody in his senses can say that there is an act of victimisation. It is in the process of law that the break in service has taken place. It is for the

employees concerned to put in their application for condonation. What they must do is to permit those employees to put in their application for condonation and not stand in the way.

The second category is termination of service It stated here that the services of about 16,000 workers had been terminated. May be correct, may not be correct. But I am told that at least 5,000—6,000 of them have put in their appeal, the appeal has been allowed and they have been put back in service. It is for the others to proceed in due course of law to put in their appeal under the rules. Let not these leaders stand in the way and add to the ruin they have already done on the persons who have been depending on them.

So much was said about casual employees, 3 lakhs of them. I am told that— only 18,000 have lost their lien. There is no question of termination because in the case of the casual employees it is loss of lien. Here also I am told that about 5,000 have been taken back on application. This is a matter which can be pursued under the rules and the law. In spite of the law, these people proceeded to strike They knew there was a notification under the Defence of India Act, rule 118 Is there any doubt that it it was an illegal strike with its legal consequences which have to follow? Once it takes place, rectification must certainly take place. Rectification can be had only if the aggreived person comes forward. But these friends would not let them come forward They want to come on the scene saying, "We are going to protect you". I appeal to the minister, let there be no budging on this sort of blustering tactics. The law must take its own course. The railway administration has been considerate with those who came with applications. If they take credit for it. it is their business. Maybe they want some martyrs, some terminations to be confirmed, so that some more forces may be recruited to their ranks to carry out their nefarious campaign. So, there is no question of victimisation.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, some black legs are given incentives. I do not know what he means by black legs. Even if there was no undertaking by the minister that he would give incentives I would plead with him that these workers stood in defence of the interests of the country in spite of the attacks made on them. In the face of grave dangers, they stuck to their posts to keep the wheels of the trains moving. They are not black legs; they are patriots number one of this country. It is not by money alone that their service has to be acknowledged. The acknowledgment must be made in the same manner as is done in the case of jawans who fought against Pakistan Mr. Gupta calls them black legs. May I put the mirror back to him? We took a definite stand from the beginning that the strike was anti-working class and we asked our workers not to participate in it. But Mr. Indrajit Gupta jumped on the bandwagon and joined the NCRCS. He was with Mr. George Fernandes He was in the forefront with a plumage on his head, as if he was leading the whole thing But after a few days, his party declared that the strike is withdrawn and the workers could decide whether to join duty or continue the strike. What a wonderful thing! You ask the workers to strike and when the strike is going on on a national plane, you give the order to the workers saying "You may decide whether to continue the strike or not". Is he not a black leg? If workers joined duty at the behest of Mr. Danga, would you call them black legs? He asked the workers to go on strike and in the middle of the stream, he jumped out of the boat and asked the workers also to get off the boat. If nobody went back to work at his behest, it means a clear admission that his federation does not have any hold over the employees. If they went back to work, it means that Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Danga are the patriarchs of the black legs. I heard Mr. Banerjee fretting and fuming when the notice

from Mr. Rajeshwara Rao was being issued. Mr. Banerjee who shouts and performs gimmicks here thereafter screeched like a lamb and nothing was heard of it. So, persons who are living in a glass house should not throw stones at others.

I am appealing to the minister to take a lesson from last year. You bent to the category unions at the time of the strike by the loco staff and that put courage into the people to call this national catastrophe. Please put a stop to the whole thing. This is not an area for adventurism or ad hocism because railways hold the key to the prosperity and security of the nation. Take a leaf from the past. Let principles not be surrendered whatever may happen. If the loco strike started with 4,000 striking workers and the number of strikers swelled to 14,000 towards the end and as against that in this strike starting from 6 lakhs it went down to 2 lakhs by the time it ended, the picture must be clear.

The picture is that the Railway Board in the strike today had a definite policy and a definite stand, and the Government also had a definite stand, and the patriotic citizens of this country, the patriotic workers rallied behind you. Let that be the policy hereafter. That is all what I have to say.

Before I depart from the subject I do want to pay a public compliment, on my own behalf and on behalf of the workers whom I represent, to the Railway Board, to the Railway Minister, to the railway administration and to the Government for the forthrightness, foresight, clarity of vision and the first class strategy with which they met, I do not call it a strike but a deliberate pre-planned conspiracy against the security of this nation. I do compliment the hon. Minister in this respect.

I may say in passing that of all people Shri Piloo Mody has started pleading on behalf of the workers. Starting from Shri Piloo Mody and ending with Marxist Comminist Party they all jumped into the wagon in order to protect the bonus rights of the workers. Shri Piloo Mody is asking for bonus to the workers ! What a wonderful transformation! All compliments to him.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I always maintain that Stephen should also get a bonus.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Coming next to the Ordinance, let me be very clear. I have no apology. Let us understand the quehtion. What do the workers want? They want two things. They must have real wage sustained and they must have increase in wages proportionate to the increase in the national income. These are the two principles which should guide the wage policy of any country.

Now, when inflation takes place and and prices go up, when erosion in the wages takes place, we had been resorting to the mechanics of escalating dearness allowance in order that that erosion may be neutralised. It worked for some time, but it cannot work for all times to come. Of late one thing became apparent. In economy where inflation has set in, where inflation has started going up, in a country where wages are chasing prices, in an economy where price rise is going beyond control, whatever may be the additional dearness allowance given, the real wages would be sagging. This is the dilemma in which the Indian workers find themselves today. In a developing country like ours, the old method of the neutralisation of the increase in prices by the additional grant of dearness allowance will be no answer to the problem. Some other answer will have to be found.

Two things are clear If production is going up, of course there is no problem then. But if the production is stagnant, if against a particular quantum of porduction of commodities more and more money is given, it is very clear that with respect to each

unit of the commodity the prices will go up. Overnight increase in production is not possible. Therefore, what should be done is the question. The answer is that consumption should be restricted. Reference has been made to black money Certainly, it must be fought against Assuming that I get Rs. 10 crores overnight, unless it be that I use it for hoarding operations essential commodities by 10 crores of rupees can have no pressure on the essential commodities, essential for the working class, because I as an individual, cannot consume more of the essential commodities than I consumed yesterday. But if 10 crores are distributed among one crores of people, I have absolutely no doubt that pressure will be felt on the essential commodities.

Therefore, the answer is two-fold. One is to increase production and the second is to restrict consumption in the meanwhile. It cannot be restricted to one section only, it has got to be all round. This problem has to be fought on a war basis and that is what is being done.

There is talk of wage freeze. I od not understand what their concept of wage freeze is. Increments are allowed, revision of wages is allowed and increased dearness allowance is allowed. All that is asked for is that you should not consume your increased dearness allowance to the extent of 50 per cent. A question can very well be asked: if the dearness allowance cannot be consumed, what is the dearness allowance for?

I have two types of workers before me--one is the cashew workers whom I am leading and another is heavy industry workers whom also I am leading. The cashew worker gets 2 np for every 5-point increase in the cost of living; the other worker gets 25 np. for every point of increase in the cost of living. Both are workers and producers, producing wealth in the country.

Now, the question is whether the lower paid worker has got to be protected or not. Why should not the lower paid worker be protected? In the Ordinance, there is clause 14 which gives power to the Government to exempt specific categories of workers. It is the job of the trade unions to identify those classes of workers, the lower paid workers, who should be protected against the operation of the Ordinance. They should tell the higher paid workers, "You shall not consume what more you are getting but rather put it back so that the lower paid workers may also sustain in the meanwhile." The persons who are fighting against the Ordinance are fighting for the higher paid workers disregarding the interest of the lower paid workers. We in the INTUC, we in the Parliamentary Wing, we individually will take up the cause of the lower paid workers and will try to get protection for them against the operation of the Ordinance.

As I said, this is a question which has got to be fought on a war basis. Bonus share must be stopped; dividend distribution must be stopped; searches must take place so that black money may be recovered and all that. From different areas, attacks are got to be a mounted up. In that the working people also have to contribute their share so that with respect to essential commodities, there may not be any pressure on them and the prices may be maintained. This is a step taken in the interest of the workers. Otherwise, we should have been caught in a vicious circle and the Government is to act on a war footing. The Government is taking steps on a war footing.

A question was asked: Why an Ordinance? The Ordinance has got a psychological impact. It has got to be done in this manner if the issue is to be fought on a war basis. Therefore, with respect to that I compliment the Government. Not that they issued an Oridinance but that they are now aware of the situation and they are going all ought to fight the inflationary danger that the country is facing. That is a matter on which the compliment is due to the Government.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta sarcastically said that the Prime Minister was a generalissimo. May I submit, in all humility, that I for one and, I am sure, our party Members are happy and proud of our generalissimo. That generalissimo has led us in the confrontation with Pakistan over Bangladesh; that generalissimo has led us in the fight against poverty and deprivation in this country; that generalissimo has led us in the confrontation against the conspiratiorial gang which demonstrated itself in the railway strike. I am sure, that generalissimo will lead us to the future of our dreams of socialist India where equility will prevail, prosperity will prevail and poverty will be abolished. I take this opportunity to reiterate our confidence in our generalissimo, our leader, not generalissimo of the type of clumsy clown that led the Marxist Benches today but the generalissimo of the dignity determination courage and vision that we have in Smt. Indira Ganhi and we reaffirm our faith in her and our party.

With these words, I oppose this No-Confidence Motion. I reject the contentions raised by the move of the Motion. I discard the arguments put forward by him. On behalf of my party, I commend to this House to eject it outright, reiterating our faith in our party and in our leader.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As already announced, the Railway Minister will intervene at 3 P.M. and the Finance Minister at 5 P.M.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not see any reason why they should have reserved time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In case you are interested.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Kindly allot me time also. I will intervene at 4 O'Clock.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्रि परिषद् में अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर सदन में चर्चा चालू है। इससे बार-बार अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव क्यों आता है। यदि सत्तारूढ़ दल यह चाहता है कि हम उन पर विश्वास करें तो उन्हें कुछ ऐसी बातें करके दिखानी चाहिये कि हम उन पर विश्वास कर सकें, लेकिन जब वे ऐसा करते नहीं हैं तब विरोधी दल का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह उनको ठीक रास्ते पर लाये।

आज की जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है उसके लिये जिम्मेदार यह सरकार है। सरकार इस जिम्मेदारी से बच नही सकती—राजा कालस्य कारणम्—राजा ही इस काल का कारण है। यदि यहां रेल की हड़ताल होती है या गुजरात और बिहार जैसी स्थिति पैदा होती है, अराजकता का वायुमंडल दिखाई देता है, भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है तो इसके लिये आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम इसकी जड़ में जायें और यदि हम इसकी जड़ में जायेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि आज की स्थिति इस लिये निर्माण हुई कि यहां अर्थ का अभाव हैं और स्वार्थ का प्रभाव है, यहां अनुशासन का अभाव और शासन का प्रभाव है। हमे इसकी जड़ में जाना होगा।

जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री स्टीफन ने अभी कहा—

ये अध्यादेश हम क्यों लाये ?

We want to fight it on a war-footing. I would like to remind Mr. Stephen that war is the last resort. When we have exhausted all avenues to solve the problem peacefully, then only we must resort to war.

तो आप इस बात को लेकर चले कि जब आप युद्ध स्तर पर इसका हल निकालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो शान्तिपूर्ण स्तर पर कौन सा हल निकालने की आप ने कोशिश की.. उसमें आप असफल क्यों हुए ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब जब आप वार-फूटिंग शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं तो कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान में तो इस सरकार ने ठीक ढंग से वार लड़कर आज तक नहीं दिखाई ।

In War it is taken for granted that it is a fight to finish.

किन्तु हर बार हम हारते जाते हैं । वार जीतने के बाद भी भूमि दे देते है, जब हम टेबिल पर बैठते हैं तो वहा भी हम हार जाते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि

We will fight it on a war-footing.

तो मुझे डर लगता है कि यहा भी कुछ गडबड है । यदि युद्ध की वजह से हमारी जीत होती है, हम को कुछ प्राप्ति होती है, कुछ लक्ष्य पूरे होते है तब तो मैं मान सकता हू, लेकिन यहा तो कुछ होता ही नही । मेरा कहना यह है कि यह स्थिति एक दम से पैदा नही हुई है । आप थोडा सा आइने मे देखिये—क्या आप ने अपने खुद के वायदे पूरे किये ? मैं अपने वायदो की बात नही कहता हू, आप के वायदो की बात कह रहा हू । आज जो लगातार कीमत बढी है और पिछले दो-तीन सालो मे 20 से 30 प्रतिशत बढ गई है—क्या हर योजना के बाद आप यह नही कहते थे—

We will hold the price line

इसको आगे नही बढने देगे ?

It was your duty Why did you fail?

हर योजना के बाद प्राइसेज क्यो बढती जाती हैं । देश का राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन बढने के बाद उसका ठीक ढग से वितरण हो कर सब तक चीजे क्यो नही पहुचती है । डा० महालोबोनिस की कमेटी क्यो आई थी ? यह देखने के लिये कि योजनाओ के बाद देश के अन्तर्गत जो पूजी पैदा हो रही है, उसका वितरण ठीक ढग से हो रहा है या नही । उस रिपोर्ट पर क्या अमल किया ? हर योजना के बाद विषमता की खाई बढ़ती जा रही है । गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है, अमीर और अमीर होता जा रहा है—यह खाई क्यो बढ़ रही है ? इस खाई को मिटाने के लिए कौन सी कोशिश हमने की ? हर योजना यदि हमारे लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नही करती तो क्यो नही करती ? चार चार योजना ये हमने चलाई लेकिन क्या एक योजना के बारे में भी हम बता सकते है कि सारा मामला लक्ष्य के अनुसार चला ? यदि यह नही हुआ तो क्यो नही हुआ ? हम उस पर सोचते क्यो नही ? यदि प्रयत्न करने के बाद भी नहीं होता तो दोष कहा हैं ? यह कौन देखेगा ? मुझे याद है श्री मोरारजी कामराज योजना के अन्तर्गत जब नीचे आये तो उन्होने सुझाव दिया था कि हर विभाग ने दस प्रतिशत खर्चे की कटौती करेगे तो नये टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत नही पडेगी । अब कामराज योजना को 12 साल हो गये कितने और कौन से विभागो मे यह कटौती करने की कोशिश की गई ? कितना उस पर अमल हुआ, खर्चा कितना कम हुआ और टैक्स मे कितनी कटोती आई क्या किसी ने इसको देखा ? अब हमारे चव्हाण साहब वित्त मत्री के नाते कहते है कि रुपये का मूल्य नीचे जा रहा है । रुपये का मूल्य घिसते घिसते पहले 40, फिर 38 और अब 29 पर आ गया है । आज रुपये का मूल्य 29 पैसे है । किसी को 100 मे 40 मार्क मिलते है तो वह फेल होता है लेकिन यहा तो चव्हाण साहब को 29 ही मिले । जब पैसे का मूल्य गिरने लगे तो रोके कैसे ? 40 के नीचे गिर रहा है इसलिए मैंने कहा .

They are not holding the price-line; they are simply be holding the price-line as to how it rises sky-high.

उसको आप देख रहे है लेकिन इसको रोकेगा कौन, यह सवाल है । आपके अध्यक्ष सजीव रेड्डी साहब ने इन्दौर अधिवेशनके पहले कहा था कि कोई भी कांग्रेसी नेता हो, कार्यकर्ता हो उसे अपनी इनकम की रिटर्न देनी चाहिए । यह आपका है, हमारा नहीं लेकिन क्या किसी ने

दिया ? क्यों नहीं दिया ? आखिर पूंजी कितनी बढ़ गई, क्यों बढ़ गई, कौन से सोर्स से आई यह मालूम हो। इस देश में इतना सारा चलता है, आप लोग कर्ता धर्ता हैं; यदि आप कोई आदर्श पैदा करेंगे तो उसको देखकर सारी जनता चलेगी। इसलिए जब श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु कहते हैं तो किसी को अच्छा नही लगता किन्तु बात यह है कि मारुति का नाम लेने से आप नाराज क्यों होते है ?

'Maruti' has beocme a symbol of corruption.

मैं चाहता हू सब कुछ साफ साफ हो। किसी पर कोई आरोप लगे यह अच्छा नही लगता है किन्तु आप यह न भूले कि इस देश में सीता जैसी सती पर भी आरोप लग गया। अग्नि देव मे, उनका चरित्र शुद्ध है, यह पता लगने के बाद भी यदि कुछ समय के लिए पर-पुरुष के घर मे वह रहती हैं तो यहा इस देश का समाज आरोप लगाता है और उसका भी जवाब राम को देना पडता है, राजा के नाते, प्रजा अनुरजनी होने की वजह से उनको जवाब देना पडता है, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ होने की वजह से देना पड़ता है। इसलिए समाज में जब हम खड़े होते है तो बिल्कुल शुद्ध धवल खड़े हो। यदि कोई आरोप लगता है तो उसकी जाच हो। उसमे कुछ नही बिगडता है।

सथानम कमेटी हमने नियुक्त की, क्यों की ? उसने अपनी सिफारिशें दी कि यदि दस विधायक भी किसी के बारे मे मेमोरेंडम देते है तो उसकी जाच हो। जाच होने मे क्या कठिनाई है, यह मेरी समझ मे नही आता। बगाल मे जब काग्रेसियो ने माग की—दूसरो ने नही—तो कमीशन बैठ गया लेकिन यहा बशीलाल जी के खिलाफ इतनी मांग होने के बाद भी कुछ होता नही है। क्यो नही होता है ? क्योंकि एक बार प्रधान मंत्री जी को उपकृत किसी ने किया तो उनको लगता है कि मुझ को सर्टिफिकेट मिल गया, मैं चाहे जो करू, अंधाधुंध करू, आतक मचाऊं। यहां सवाल व्यक्ति का नहीं है, सवाल लोकतंत्र का है, सवाल अपनी जीवन-पद्धति का है कि आखिर इस देश में न्याय नाम की कोई चीज है या नहीं ? ऐसे आदमी रगड़े जायेंगे, उनकी आवाज कोई सुनेगा नहीं, आखिर यह क्या हो रहा है ? यानी हरयाणा के शिक्षक यहां आये और सत्याग्रह करें, हरयाणा के हरिजन दिल्ली में आकर सत्याग्रह करें—यह क्या है ? इतना आतक क्यों है ? आप सोचते क्यों नहीं हैं ? मैं यह नही मानता कि कोई गलती ही नही करता, जो भी गद्दी पर बैठेगा वह गलती करेगा। जैसे हर एक को बीमारी होती है लेकिन सवाल यह है कि बीमारी को कोई छिपायेगा तो वह खुद उसका शिकार नही बनता बल्कि औरो को बनाता है इसलिए डाक्टर के सामने स्पष्ट बता देना चाहिए और बीमारी को छिपाना नही चाहिए। जैसे मैं देखता हू कि यहा पर ऐसे कितने ही निवृत्त न्यायाधीश हैं जिनको आज तक किसी कमीशन में नही लिया—सुब्बा राव है, हिदायतुल्ला हैं, छागला हैं—इनको क्यो नही लिया ? आप न्यायाधीशों के मन में यह बात क्यों बिठाते है कि हम सरकार की जी-हुजूरी करेंगे तो बाद में हमे कुछ मिलेगा ? जो भी न्याय और कर्तव्य निष्ठा से सरकार का विरोध करेगा उसको कमीशन पर नियुक्त नही करेंगे। जो भी सरकार का विरोध करेगा उसको कमीशन पर नियुक्त नही किया जायेगा। यदि आप ऐसे व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करते तो जन-मानस खुला हो जाता किन्तु जब हम देखते है कि उन्ही उन्ही लोगो को कमीशन मिलता है तो मतलब यह होता है कि इसमे भी कुछ कमीशन जरूर होगा। तो आखिर न्याय निष्ठुरता से, कार्य दक्षता से कोई करे या न करे ? हम चाहते क्या हैं ? बुढिया मर गई इसका सवाल नही है, मृत्यु ने दरवाजा देख लिया यह ठीक नही है।

जब डिफेक्शन्स शुरू हुए तो उसके लिये एक कमेटी बनी जिसके माननीय चव्हाण अध्यक्ष रहे और जब कमेटी ने सिफारिश की, 10 प्रतिशत प्रदेशों में और 11 प्रतिशत केन्द्र में, मंत्रियों की संख्या रहे तो क्यों मंत्रियों की

सख्या बढती है ? फिर बिहार मे जब भ्रष्टाचार के विरोध मे आवाज आती है तो 44 की जगह मत्री घट कर 14 रह गये। ऐसा क्यो है ? तो फिर डिफेक्शन कमेटी क्यो बनायी ? खुले रूप से खरीदना, बेचना शुरू हुआ। तो ऐसा क्या हुआ ? अभी अभी मणिपुर मे क्या हुआ। यह कब तक चलेगा। एक एक स्तम्भ जिस पर लोकतत्र मजबूत होता है उसको हम तोडते जायेंग तो आगे चल कर उसको गैर-इस्तेमाल करने वाली पार्टिया अधिकार मे आयेगी तो क्या करेगी यह कहना मुश्किल है यदि स्वस्थ परम्परा हो तो फिर लोकतत्र ठीक ढग से चलता है। जब केन्द्र मे ही वरीयता का कोई ध्यान न देते हुए मनमाने ढग से काम करेग तो उसका अनुसरण पजाब ने किया। पजाब मे भी यही हुआ पडित साहब के साथ। मेरा सवाल तरीके का है। एक बार केन्द्र ने शुरू किया तो प्रदेश भी शुरू करते हैं और ऐसे ही बीमारी फैलती जाती है। मनमाने ढग से कुछ करने की जब बात की जाती है तो लोकतत्र ठीक ढग से नही चलता।

आज तक जिस को हम इकोनामिक डिसिप्लिन कहते आये इस को हम फ्लाउट करते आये है लगातार। आज सरकार मुद्रा प्रसार रोकने के लिये कोशिश कर रही है। मुद्रा का प्रसार किसने किया ? क्या कोई प्राइवेट प्रिंटिग प्रैस है जो नोट छाप रहा है ? यानी 1955–56 मे जो 2,000 करोड की मुद्रा थी वह आज 10,000 करोड तक पहुच गई है। कौन कर रहा है, क्यो कर रहे है ? यही पर चव्हाण साहब ने खडे हो कर कहा कि महाराष्ट्र का अकाल दूर करने के लिये नोट छापेगे। हर योजना असफल होती है। पता चला

because of the huge borrowings, dependence on foreign aid and ever-mounting taxes इस को रोको,

कम करो। कौन करेगा। यानी प्राइवेट उद्योगपति तो लगातार बढता जा रहा है, कुछ ही मुट्ठी भर पूजीपतियो के हाथ मे देश की पूजी लगातार इकट्ठी हो रही है, क्या इस बात से आप इन्कार करते हैं ? उन को अपने उद्योगो मे मुनाफा होता है, 40, 50 करोड वाला 500 करोड तक पहुच जाता है, और हम केन्द्र की तरफ से 5,000 करोड रुपये की लागत से लगाये गये उद्योगो म घाटा उठाते है। अगर इतनी पूजी पर 10 प्रतिशत का भी मुनाफा न हो तो फिर क्यो चलाते है ? यह सारा बोझा देश पर आता है। तो जब तक इकोनामिक डिसिप्लिन हम फौलो नही करेगे तब तक काम नही बनेगा। अध्यादेशो से आर्थिक स्थिति नही सुधरेगी। आज भी यदि सरकार को लगता है कि इकोनामिक डिसिप्लिन फौलो करे ता बडे उद्योगो पर जोर देने का विचार है इस को छोड दीजिये। इडस्ट्री का पैटर्न चेज कर दीजिये। डीसेन्ट्रलाइज्ड लेविल पर गावो तक ले जाये। बिजली जा रही है और पाचवी योजना के अन्तर्गत बिजली की कमी की वजह से सुझाव आ रहा है कि रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन स्टोप करो। गावो मे पानी तो है ही नही लेकिन कम से कम अधरे मे पानी है कि नही इस को देखने के लिये तो उजाला चाहिये। उस को भी बन्द कर रहे है। हम कहते है कि गावो तक बिजली ले जाओ, इकानामिक ढाचा बदलो। इसी के साथ साथ कृषि के साथ जो खिलवाड किया जा रहा है यह नही चल सकता।

परती भूमि के वितरण का काम था क्या आज तक परती भूमि के वितरण का काम हर जगह हो पाया है ? जिन को मिलना चाहिये था उन को मिला है ? नहरे निकालने के बाद जिन को पता था कि कहा कहा से निकलेगी वहा की भूमि आप ने ली नही है। वह मिली गरीब किसान को ? जमीन की मर्यादा ठीक ढग से लगाओ, अगर भूमि बचे तो भूमिहीनो को दो। लेकिन क्या किसी को दी ? यदि नही तो क्यो नही दी ? जोतने वाले को जमीन, इस सिद्धान्त को हमने स्वीकार किया। फिर मत्रियो के नाम पर क्यो जमीन रखी जाती है। जैसे प्रधान मत्री को ही ले, सवाल सवा चार, या पांच एकड़ का नही

है, कच्छाटीबू का सवाल आता है तो कहते है कि उदार हो कर देते है। लेकिन एक एकड जमीन किसी जोतने वाले को नही दी। विनोबा जी ने सम्पत्ति दान का आन्दोलन चलाया, लेकिन आज तक किस ने सम्पत्ति का दान स्वयं नही किया। इन्कम टैक्स वाले जबरदस्ती ले जाये वह बात दूसरी है। भूमि सुधार का कार्यक्रम नही चलाया, भूमि वितरण नही किया, छोटे उद्योगो को पनपने नही दिया। छोटे उद्योगो के लिये जो आवश्यक चीजे हैं, इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, वह नही किया। कहा जाता हैं कि पिछडे हुए क्षत्रो से लोग उद्योगो को ले जाये। लेकिन कोई नही ले जा रहा है क्योकि पहले वहा यातायात, पानी, बिजली और रा-मैटीरियल की बात आती है, जिस का आप प्रबन्ध नही करते। तो कौन जायगा ऐसी जगह उद्योग लगाने ? यदि आप को विकास करना है तो इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तो होना चाहिये। ऐसी विपरीत आर्थिक स्थिति से जब आदमी खडा होता है तो फिर मजबूरन उसको हडताल करनी पडती है। कोई प्यार से नही करता।

रेल कर्मचारी जब हडताल करता है तो मजबूरी से करता है एक बात पर आपत्ति मैं करता हू वह यह है कि

the way in which the strike was handled

वह हमारे कर्मचारी है, इस देश के नागरिक है। गल्ती उन से हो सकती है। मिश्र जी ने कहा था कि यह मेरे परिवार के लोग है, मैं इस का स्वागत करता हू, किन्तु परिवार के लोगो को कोई यह कहता है कि जो दुश्मन भी इस देश का नही कर पायेगा वह तुमने किया ? ऐसा होता है ? गलती के लिये क्या ऐसे लताडेंगे कि तू गद्दार है। फिर जो लोग हडताल पर नही गये वह लायल और जो हडताल पर गये वह डिसलायल। लोकतन्त्र से यह स्वीकार की हुई पद्धति है जिस को सामूहिक बारगेनिग कहते हैं। जैसे काम करने का लोकतन्त्र मे अधिकार है, वैसे ही काम न करने का भी अधिकार है। हम ने सविधान से बेगारी को बन्द किया। तो जो उन्होने मागें रखी थी, हमारे माननीय स्टीफन भी कहते है कि जहां तक मागो का सवाल है मैं भी उस को स्वीकार कर रहे है और स्वय माननीय ए० पी० शर्मा जी से मैंने पूछा था तो वह कहते हैं कि मागें ठीक हैं। तो फिर हडताल को क्यो क्रिटिसाइज करते है ? मिया भाई की सिफारिशे अप्रैल 1972 मे आ गई, उन को इम्पलीमेट क्यो नही किया? फरनान्डीज साहब ने जो एक फैडरेशन के अध्यक्ष है और जिन की युनियन रिकग्नाइज है उन्होने स्ट्राइक बैलट लिया और नोटिस दिया और 15 अप्रैल तक आप को समय दिया। लेकिन आप ने कुछ नही किया। और जब एक्चुली स्ट्राइक का निणय 15 अप्रैल को लिया तब वार्ता शुरु की और वारियर साहब को भेजा वारियर कहते है कि वह तो पोस्टमैन की तरह थे पोस्टमैन को क्यो भेजा, पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल को क्यो नही भेजा? फिर कुरैशी साहब आ गये लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उन के पिता का देहान्त हो गया जिस वजह से वार्ता लम्बी चली, और फिर 27 स ठीक ढग से वार्ता कर के आप को ठीक ठीक बताना था। किन्तु उधर कहते हैं कि 2 मई की वार्ता होने वाली है और फिर यह कहना कि प्लेन के आने मे देरी होगी इस लिए रेलवे बोर्ड कार भेजे और सीधे फरनान्डीज साहब को वार्ता की टेबल पर ले आये। लेकिन ऐसा न करके उन को पकडा और जेल मे बन्द कर दिया। यह कौन सा तरीका है ? जो आप करे खुली रीति मे कीजिए कि आप की 6 माग मे से दो हम को मजूर है, शेष नही। जब आप ने स्वग 8 33 प्रतिशत की बात मानी, खाडिलकर फोरमूला के नाम मे, तो अब खाडिलकर जी को गवर्नर बनाकर भेजने से तो वह फारमूला समाप्त नही हो जाएगा, वह तो रहेगा, तो जब आप प्राइवेट एजेन्सीस मे कहते है कि 8 33 प्रतिशत बोनस दे, तो फिर हर एक माग करेगा और आप को तो माडल ऐम्प्लायर होना चाहिए। सारे कहते है कि रेलवे कर्मचारी हडताल पर नही थे, सक्सेसफुल नही थी हडताल। यदि यह बात थी तो हडताल 8 मई से होने वाली थी

उससे पहले 1 मई से ही आप ने 200 गाडियां क्यों बन्द कर दी। यानी हड़ताल खुद जनता पर थोपे जाओ। और रेडियो कितना गलत प्रचार करता है, जरा देखें। एक वकील साहब ने मुझे बम्बई में बताया कि मैंने रेडियो पर सुना कि फरनान्डीज 2 तारीख को आने वाले थे, लेकिन वह नहीं आये।

He absented himself from the meeting.

इस लिए टाक्स नही हो पायी। एक वकील पढ़ा लिखा है वह किस पर विश्वास करता है? रेडियो पर ही तो करता है। रेडियो झूठ बोलता है। फरनान्डीस साहब को दो तारीख को सुबह पकडा जाता है। लेकिन आठ बजे सुबह रेडियो इस के बारे मे कुछ नही बताता है अखबारो मे यह चीज आती नही है। पार्लियामैन्ट में क्वेश्चन प्रावर होने नही दिया। आप अपने व्यवहार को सु धारे। सुधारने का समय गुजर नही गया है। अभी भी आप सुधार सकते है अपने व्यवहार को। विक्टिमाईजेशन के कारण आज भी हजारो लोग बाहर हैं, स्थायी और अस्थायी दोनों। लगभग तीन सौ जेल मे हैं। इस तरह से विक्टिमाइजेशन करके क्या आप समझते है कि वायुमडल ठीक रह सकता है? आप कहते है कि गाडिया चलती हैं। मुझे काशी से पत्र आया है कल। मुझे उसमे बताया गया है कि वाराणसी दादर एक्सप्रेस हडताल के पहले भी बन्द थी और अब भी बन्द है। इस कारण से वाराणसी का सूती वस्त्र उद्योग जरी उद्योग ठप्प पडा है। इसका यातायात पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पडा है। काशी मे जो यात्री आते वे आ नही सकते है। कहते है गाडिया बन्द नही है।

For all practical purposes it is printed in the time-table that the train is running, but running where God alone knows.

ऐसी स्थिति मे आपनें कहा कि देश भर मे वातावरण पीसफुल है तो वह कहां है? मुझे नही लगता है कि पीसफुल वातावरण है। आप ठीक ढग से, व्यवस्थित ढग से, जनता के हित में रेलो को चलाए और अपने कर्मचारियो के साथ दुश्मनों का व्यवहार न करें। जिन लोगों के खिलाफ आपने डिसमिसल के नोटिस दिए हैं, कुछ लोगों को आपने विक्टिमाइजेशन के रूप में दूरस्थ स्थानों में ट्रान्सफर कर दिया है, उन नोटिसिस को आप वापिस लें। उन बेचारो का गुनाह इतना सा ही तो था, अपराध इतना सा ही तो था कि वे इस्ट्राइक मे शामिल हुए। इस्ट्राइक करना उनका अधिकार था, इसके बारे में बैलट लिया गया था, इस्ट्राइक का नोटिस आप को दिया हुआ था, और तब स्ट्राइक उन्होने की। ऐसी स्थिति में आपने रेल कर्मचारियो के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार किया उसको देखकर क्या रेल कर्मचारियो का आप पर विश्वास होगा? नही होगा। इस स्ट्राइक का राजनैतिक लाभ उठाया जाए, इस दृष्टि से इस स्ट्राइक का हमने कभी समर्थन नही किया। उनकी मागें उचित मागें थी। क्या थी उनकी मागें। अगर उन्होने कहा कि उनको इस्ट्रीयल वर्कर माना जाए तो इस मे कौन सी गलत बात थी। उन्होने अगर कहा कि हमारे काम का पुनवर्गीकरण हो, ठीक ढग से हो, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से हमारे काम का मूल्यान्कन हो, और पब्लिक अडरटेकिग मे जो न्यूनतम वेतन मिलता है वह हमारे यहा भी क्लास फोर एम्पलाइज को मिले तो कौन सी अनुचित बात थी इस मे राजनैतिक कुछ नही थी।

मैं मम झता हू कि कि अब भी समय गुजर नही गया है। मत्री महोदय से मैं विनम्र प्रार्थना करना चाहता हू कि उन लोगो के साथ शत्रु या दुश्मन जैसा व्यवहार वे न करे। स्ट्राइक पर गये वे भी इतने ही निष्ठावान है जितने वे लोग है, जो स्ट्राइक के समय काम पर आये। चूकि वे काम पर नही गए इसलिए उनकी निष्ठा भग नही हो गई है। वे अब भी निष्ठवान है। इसी दृष्टि से आप को उनके केसिस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

साथ साथ आप आर्थिक अनुशासन आप लाएँ। यह अध्यादेश जारी करके ही नहीं हो जाएगा। आप गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करें और आर्थिक अनुशासन लाने की कोशिश करें ताकि आगे चल कर देश का भला हो। चूंकि मुझे विश्वास है कि आप ऐसा करेंगे नहीं, इस लिए मैं इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हू।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been requested by the Whip of the Congress Party to allow each speaker from the Congress Party 15 minutes. I hope they will keep that in mind. I shall co-operate by ringing the bell....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): How many speakers are there from the Congress Party?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why does he not allow me even to finish my sentence? I shall co-operate by ringing. (*Interruptions*). When men are troubled, certainly it is trouble enough, and when women are, I do not know what to say. I shall co-operate by ringing the bell at the right time.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़): आज जब हम अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर बहस कर रहे हैं तो हमे इस बात का पूरा एहसास है कि देश एक गम्भीर आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति में से हो कर गुजर रहा है। देश में जो अभाव की स्थिति है उसकी चर्चा यहां की गई है, जनता की परेशानियों की चर्चा की गई है। कोई भी इस देश का व्यक्ति इन बातों से असहमत नही हो सकता है कि देश में गम्भीर अभाव की स्थिति है, महंगाई बढ़ी हुई है, मुद्रा-स्फीति है। लेकिन मैं यह बात विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं और देश भी इस बात को जानता है कि अगर आज इन सब चीजों का सब से ज्यादा अहसास किसी को है, देश के सामने उपस्थित चुनौतियों का एहसास किसी को है तो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को है और वह इसके उपाय भी कर रही है।

मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड रहा है कि हमारे विरोधी दलों ने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव रखने का एक फैसन सा बना लिया है। किन बातों की चर्चा यहां की गई है? रेल हड़ताल की चर्चा की गई है। इस पर सदन बहुत विस्तार से चर्चा कर चुका है। अध्यादेश जो जारी किए गए हैं, उनकी चर्चा की गई है। वे अध्यादेश सदन के सामने आएंगे, उनकी पुष्टि सदन को करनी होगी और तब सदन उन पर विस्तार से चर्चा कर सकता था। इस वास्ते कोई जरूरत नही थी कि इस चर्चा को हम अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के जरिये करते। लेकिन हमारे विरोधी दलों के मित्रों ने इस बात को चुना कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव वे लाएं। यह उनका संसदीय अधिकार है। लेकिन अगर इस की गुरुता को, इसकी महत्ता को कम करना चाहते हैं तो यह भी उनका अधिकार है। इस संसदीय हथियार का वे कब और कैसे इस्तेमाल करते हैं, इसके बारे मे मुझे कुछ नही कहना है और मुझे इस पर कोई एतराज भी नही है और यही कारण है कि सदन मे इस पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

हम जानते है कि आज अगर देश की जनता और सरकार जो गम्भीर आर्थिक सकट एक राष्ट्रीय चुनौती के रूप में हमारे सामने खड़े है उनको उस दृष्टि से नही देखेगी और उनका मुकाबला भी उसी तरीके से नही करेगी तो हमारे देश को बहुत बडे सकट का सामना करना पडगा। आज मुद्रा स्फीति बहुत बड़े पमाने पर है। महगाई बढी हुई है। चीजो का अभाव है। जोशी जी ने बिजली और पानी तथा दूसरी चीजो की कमी की चर्चा की है। कोई इन्कार नही करता कि हमारे विकसित देश में लोगो की मांग बढ़ रही है, जरूरतें बढ़ रही हैं। साधन उतने

नही है जितने होने चाहिए। यही सब से बडा आज सवाल है। हम कहते हैं कि अगर इस सकट का मुकाबला करना है तो सारे राष्ट्र को तथा सभी वर्गों को इसे एक चुनौती के रूप मे स्वीकार करना पडेगा, मिल कर और एकता बनाए रख कर चलना पडेगा और जिस रास्ते पर चल कर इसका हल निकल सकता है उस रास्ते पर चलना पडेगा। पिछले कई महीनो से इस बात की माग की जा रही थी कि सरकार कुछ कठिन निर्णय करे मुस्तैदी से कदम उठाए। यह कहा जाता था कि सरकार ढीली है, कोई कदम नही उठा रही है, जो जरूरी बाते है नही की जा रही है। लेकिन मै एक बात कहता हू। आप प्रधान मत्री को माने न माने, यह आपकी इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है। लेकिन आप उपहास तो न करे। यह मैंने देखा है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जो एक सदन के मेम्बर है, उन से मै कहना चाहता हू कि सदन की कोई गरिमा होती है और ससदीय व्यवस्था मे इसका अपना महत्व होता है। उसके अनुकूल ही हम को आचरण करना चाहिए। सदन के अन्दर आप और हम मे मतभेद हो सकते हैं, रास्ते आपके और हमारे अलग-अलग हो सकते है, सोचने के तरीके अलग हो सकते है, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी या श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी से हो सकता है कि हम कई बातो मे सहमत न हो लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नही है कि उनके व्यक्तित्व पर हमला करना हम शुरू कर दे। कल श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने अनर्गल, बेबुनियाद और गैर जिम्मेदार के आरोप लगाये हैं। मै जानता हू कि यह सदन ही नही सारा राष्ट्र इनसे इन्कार करेगा और इसको मानेगा नही। वैसे श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से मै बहुत ऊचे स्तर की आशा भी नही करता। लेकिन कम से कम इतनी आशा तो करता था कि इस सदन मे प्रधान मत्री के बारे मे, सदन के नेता के बारे मे अगर वह कोई बात कहे तो उसका कुछ तो आधार होना चाहिए। वह कुछ मत्रियो को भी चुन लेते हैं और अनर्गल प्रचार उनके खिलाफ करते है, बिना तथ्यो के करते हैं, जो मन में आता है कह देते हैं। मैं सदन मे आज यह कहना चाहता हू कि भारत की जनता और सब कुछ बरदाश्त कर सकती है,—पिछले 27 बरस मे इस देश पर बडे सकट आए है, इस देश की जनता कम पढ़ी लिखी हो सकती है, कम लोग हो सकते हैं, जिन्होंने कालेजो और यूनिवर्सिटियो मे शिक्षा प्राप्त की है, लेकिन वह अपने हक को पहचानती है, राष्ट्र हित को जानती है और उसके अनुरूप काम भी करती है। देश की जनता ने पिछले 27 बरस मे अगर सब से बडा कोई काम किया है तो यह किया है जिसको सारी दुनिया आज भी मानती है कि उसके इस देश मे शान्ति और व्यवस्था को कायम रखा है, जनतत्र को सुरक्षित रखा है, उसकी जडो को मजबूत किया है। चाहे जितनी अगर्नल बाते, बेबुनियाद बातें गैर जिम्मेदारी की बात यहा कही जाय वह उन पर विश्वास नही कर सकती है। मैं नम्रतापूर्वक एक निवेदन करना चाहता हा हम सब इस सदन मे एक दूसरे के साथ बठते हैं, मिलकर काम करते है। हमको सदन की मर्यादा को भी बनाए रखना चाहिए, शान्ति व्यवस्था को बनाए रखना चाहिए। ऐसी बाते नही कहनी चाहिए जो तर्कहीन हो, जो तथ्यो से परे है। आज देश मे प्रचार हो रहा है, ऐसी ताकते काम कर रही है, जो सकट से फायदा उठाना चाहती है, देश के अन्दर चरित्रहनन का सगठित प्रचार किया जा रहा है, देश की फासिस्ट और अर्द्ध फासिस्ट ताकते इस देश की जनता को गुमराह करने की कोशिश कर रही है, इससे भी आप आखें न मूदे। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु अपने को बडा समाजवादी नेता कहते है, एक दल का नेता अपने आपको वह समझते हैं, उनसे मै कहना चाहता हू कि इस देश की प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतो से साम्प्रदायिक ताकतों से अपने को अलग रखे, ऐसी ताकतों से अपने को अलग रखे जो विकास और प्रगति को नही देखना चाहती और तरह तरह के षडयत्र मुल्क मे रच रही है, साजिशे किये बैठी हैं।

माननीय सदस्य मेहरबानी करके उस साजिश के शिकार न बने और चरित्रहनन के जाल में

में न फंसे। वे अपने विचारों को तथ्यों के साथ रखें। मुझे आशा है कि माननीय सदस्य इस बात को ध्यान में रखेंगे।

इस चर्चा मे रेलवे कर्मचारियों की बात कही गई है। में उन लोगों में से नहीं हूं, जो कहते है कि हमारे रेलवे कर्मचारी गद्दार है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है, नामाकूल बात है। (व्यवधान) मैंने, या श्री मिश्र, ने यह कभी नहीं कहा है कि रेलवे कर्मचारी गद्दार है। हमारे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल करने का अधिकार है, और उन्होंने हडताल की। लेकिन हम समझते थे कि उनकी हड़ताल असामयिक थी, दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण थी। जब देश एक गहरे संकट मे से गुजर रहा था, उस समय वह हड़ताल नही करनी चाहिए थी। उससे हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ती और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के अभाव मे वृद्धि होती। इसलिये हमने उस हडताल का विरोध किया।

उस समय हमारे रेलवे कर्मचारियों और देश के श्रमिक वर्ग से बार बार यह कहा गया कि पिछले सताइस वर्षों मे उनको विभिन्न सुविधाएं दी गई है। और उनके हित में कानून बनाए गये है। रेलवे कर्मचारियो की संख्या 17, 20 या 25 लाख हो सकती है। लेकिन इस देश में 56 करोड़ जनता रहती है। इस देशके गांवों में रहने वाले करोडो लोगों के पास कोई साधन नही हैं। हमारे लाखों नौजवान बेकार हैं, रेलवे कर्मचारियो की कुछ बाते हमने स्वीकार कर लीं, लेकिन कुछ बातें एसी थी, जो नही हो सकती थी, जो हम नहीं कर सकते थे। बोनस की मांग ऐसी थी, जो स्वीकार नहीं की जा सकती थी। उसको स्वीकार करने के गंभीर परिणाम होते। उससे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़ती। इस स्थिति में जिम्मेदारी के नाते हमें कुछ कदम उठाने पड़े।

रेल मंत्री से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिन कर्मचारियों ने हडताल में भाग लिया, वह उनके मामलों की सावधानी के साथ जांच कराये। जो कर्मचारी निर्दोष हों, जो स्थिति को समझ नहीं पाये। और हड़ताल में शामिल हो गये, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वे भी सरकार की अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही के शिकार हो जायें। जिन कर्मचारियों पर तोड़-फोड़ आदि के गंभीर आरोप है, उनकी अलग से जांच की जाये। लेकिन कहीं रेलवे अधिकारी निर्दोष कर्मचारियों की भी उस श्रेणी मे न डाल दें। इस लिए रेल मंत्री पूरी हमदर्दी के साथ रेलवे कर्मचारियों के केसिज की जाच करायें। यह विषय एसा नही है, जिस पर कोई विवाद हो।

हम समझते है कि हमारे देश के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विशाल बहुमत ने हड़ताल के निर्णय को गलत समझा और उस हड़ताल को असामयिक समझा। उन्होंने महसूस किया कि देश की परिस्थिति का तकाजा वह नही था। इसलिए कर्मचारियों का बहुमत उस हडताल मे शामिल नही हुआ और उसने सरकार को सहयोग दिया। क्या उनके प्रति हमारी इज्जत न बढ़ती ?

जहां तक इन अध्यादेशों का सम्बंध है मैने शुरू में कहा है कि अगर हम ने अपने देश को बनाना है तो उसके लिए हमें कठोर निर्णय लेने पड़ेंगे। वे निर्णय लिये गये। इस देश में साधन इकट्ठे करने के लिए, कल का हिन्दुस्तान बनाने के लिए, वे निर्णय लिये गये। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि ये निर्णय केवल इन दो, तीन अध्यादेशों तक सीमित नहीं हैं। इन अध्यादेशों को आइसोलेट करके नहीं देखना चाहिए। यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि जिन वर्गों ने पिछले सताइस वर्षों में अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाई है उन पर टैक्स लगाया जाय। जिन लोगों ने अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाई है, और जो टैक्स इवेजन कर रहें हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया गया है। पिछले चार सालों में ऐसे तीस हजार व्यक्ति पकड़े गये, और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई, जिन्होंने टैक्स की चोरी की। उन पर करीब बीस करोड़ रुपया जुर्माना किया गया। ऐसे दो

हजार आदमियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है, जिन्होंने अपनी सही आमदनी नहीं दिखाई थी। मैं समझता हूं कि आज जखीराबाजी, तस्करी और टैक्सेबल इनकम को छिपाना देश के प्रति गंभीर अपराध हैं। मुझ खुशी है कि सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है जखीराबाजी, चोर-बाजारी, मिलावट और टैक्स इवेजन करने वालों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाये, और मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को करनी चाहिए। सरकार उसके लिए तैयार है, और वह कार्यवाही की जायगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं होती है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : बहुत सा काम नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन अगर कुछ करने का इरादा किया जाता है, अगर कुछ कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, तो माननीय सदस्य उन कदमों का तो स्वागत करें।

आज हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है हमारे पास साधनों का अभाव। श्री जोशी ने कहा है कि बिजली की कमी है। मैं मानता हूं कि बिजली की कमी है। अगर बिजली नहीं होगी, तो खेतों की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी, कारखाने नहीं चलेंगे। हमने अपनी पार्टी में यह निर्णय किया है—और हमें खुशी है कि सरकार ने उस निर्णय को माना है कि चूंकि हमारा देश मुख्य रूप से एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, खाद्य पदार्थ हमारी पूरी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं और अगर यहां खाने की चीजों का अभाव होगा, तो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था टूट जायेगी, इसलिए कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में वरिष्ठ मंत्रियों और विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति बनाई जाये। हमें खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने इस जिम्मेदारी को अपने ऊपर लिया है। उन्होंने तीन सूबों का दौरा किया, वहां मीटिंग्ज कीं और कहा कि टारगेट फिक्स किये जायें और उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये।

माननीय सदस्य कम से कम इस का स्वागत करते। इतना बड़ा कदम उठाया गया है। लेकिन जो भी कदम उठाया जाये, उस के प्रति उपहास का वातावरण बनाने से प्रजातंत्र मजबूत नहीं होगा। ऐसा कर के प्रजातंत्र को कमजोर किया जा रहा है।

हम समझते हैं कि अगर देश को इस मौजूदा संकट का मुकाबला करना है, तो उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सारे साधन इकट्ठे करने पड़ेंगे, तेजी और मुस्तैदी से कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। हम यह भी समझते हैं कि उत्पादन करना ही काफी नहीं है, अगर देश की अभावग्रस्त जनता को उत्पादन का हिस्सा न मिल सके। इस लिए देश में वितरण व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना है। हम ने आह्वान किया है कि वितरण व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए देश की जनता हमारा साथ दे। सरकार और जनता दोनों मिल कर उस को मजबूत करें। मैं स्वागत करूंगा अगर विरोधी दल के लोग वितरण व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए और जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार को सुझाव दें।

मैं विरोधी दलों के लोगों से नम्रतापूर्वक कहूंगा कि आज देश के सामने जो संकट है, उस को हमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए। इस संकट का मुकाबला करना एक पार्टी के बस की बात नहीं है। संकट के समय देश की जनता सरकार के साथ मिल कर काम करती है, और उस ने किया है। हमने देखा है कि जब भी इस देश पर बाहरी संकट आये हैं, तो देश की जनता ने मिल कर काम किया है। देश का निर्माण कैसे होगा? देश कैसे बनेगा? देश में अन्दरूनी निर्माण के लिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि हम सब, कम से कम ऐसे लोग, जिन के विचार और दृष्टिकोण मिलते हैं, उन नीतियों को कार्यान्वित करें, जिन में वे विश्वास रखते हैं। आपस में मतभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उन को हम बैठ कर विचार विमर्श के द्वारा हल कर सकते हैं।

हम एक ऐसी वैदेशिक नीति पर चल रहे है, जिस के अनुसार हम ने दुनिया के बड़े से बड़े मसलो को दूसरे देशों के साथ बातचीत के द्वारा हल करने की कोशिश की है। क्या वह पद्धति और वह तरीका हम अपने देश में नहीं अपना सकते हैं कि हम बैठ कर बातचीत से अपनी समस्याओ के बारे मे कोई रास्ता निकाले ? लेकिन वह तरीका छोडना पडेगा, जिस मे केवल विध्वंस की बाते हों, केवल अंधकारपक्ष को देखने की कोशिश की जाये और रोशन पक्ष पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश की जाये। पोलिटिकल स्टंट करने के जमाने चले गये। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का कल का सारा भाषण एक पोलीकिटल स्टंट था, एक गैरजिम्मेदारी की बात थी, एक स्लैंडरस अटैक था, जिस को देश की जनता बर्दाश्त नही कर सकती है।

हमारे इन मित्रो के डबल स्टैंडर्ड्स है। अगर वे चुन कर पार्लियामेंट मे आ गये, तो उन का चुनाव निष्पक्ष था। लेकिन अगर बंगाल की जनता ने उन के कारनामो के कारण चुनाव मे उन का सफाया कर दिया, तो वे चुनाव निष्पक्ष नही थे।

पिछले दो सालो मे इन के सदस्यो ने सपथ तक नही ली। यह क्या है ? इन का दो स्टोर्ड है। अगर आप चुन कर चले आए तो आप का चुनाव निष्पक्ष हुआ और वहा विधान सभा मे हार गए तो चुनाव निष्पक्ष नही हुआ ? तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि इस तरह की एक साजिश, एक कोशिश हो रहा है, एक राजनैतिक कासपिरेसी इस देश मे चल रही है। 1969 के बाद और खास कर के 1971 के बाद इस देश मे प्रयास हुआ रीऐक्शनरी फोसज का एक ग्रेड एलायेंस के रूप में जो नाकामयाब हुआ। आज उसी तरह से ग्रैंडएलायेंस की ताकतें रीऐक्शन की ताकते शक्ल बदल कर के अपने प्रगतिशील नारे देकर के, जनता के हित की बातें कह कर के जनता को गुमराह कर के सामने आना चाहती हैं। लेकिन इन का मकसद क्या है ? जो गुजरात के अदर हुआ विधान सभा नही चलने दी गई, विधान सभा भग हुई, वहा के सदस्यो के साथ किस तरह का व्यवहार हुआ और आज फिर विद्यार्थियों का आह्वान किया जा रहा है कि वे कालेज छोड दें, यह पूरी एक साजिश चल रही हैं। देश के अन्दर कुछ ऐसे लोग है जो अपने को गाधीवादी कहते है, जिन्होंने कहा था कि हमे राजनीति से कोई मतलब नहीं ,है, लेकिन सकट के जमाने में राजनीति करने की लालसा उन के मन में पैदा हो गई और वे जानी बूझी इस देश की प्रतिक्रियावादी और निहित स्वार्थी वाली ताकतों के साथ हाथ मिला रहे है। ऐसी ताकते इस देश के अदर और बाहर की जो हिन्दुस्तान को आगे बढ़ता हुआ नही देखना चाहती हैं, जो एक मजबूत हिन्दुस्तान को नही देखना चाहती हैं, जो एक खुशहाल हिन्दुस्तान को नही देखना चाहती है, जो ऐसे हिन्दुस्तान को नही देखना चाहती है जिस का गौरव बढ रहा हो, आज ये ताकते एक साजिश रच रही हैं। मुझे इस बात का पूरा यकीन है कि हमारे देश की करोडो जनता जिसने इस देश की आजादी अर्जित की थी, दुनिया का बेहतरीन त्याग किया था, जिस ने 27 साल के सर्वाधिक सकट के जमाने मे भी इस देश मे कुछ आदर्शों, कुछ कदर और कीमतो को सुरक्षित बना कर के रखा है वह इस प्रकार की अनर्गल, गैर-जिम्मेदार और बेबुनियाद बातो पर नही जायगी और यह सदन इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को तो अस्वीकार करेगा ही। लेकिन देश की जनता विरोधी दलो के प्रति अविश्वास प्रकट करेगी।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L N MISHRA) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I owe a word of apology to the House As you know, the question of railway strike was discussed during the last session both in this House and in the other House I was looking into the debate this morning and I could calculate that

the Lok Sabha discussed it for 17½ hours and the Rajya Sabha discussed it for 6½ hours, that is, for 24 hours the Parliament discussed the same subject. Naturally, I cannot escape repetition and it is just possible that I might have to repeat the some of the old points that have been mentioned in the House.

There is a fundamental difference in thinking and in approach between the Opposition and ourselves. They call it a labour strike. I do not call it a labour strike. It was not a trade union dispute. I say, it was a political adventure planned by political adventurists who wanted to cripple the economy of this country and to paralyse this Government. According to their calculations, they thought that the industries would get closed, that there would be no movement of food-grains, that there would be no movement of coal and that there would be closure of power houses All these things were behind their move. Therefore, we should not treat this problem as a trade union problem.

Earlier, we thought that it was a trade union problem. We set up a Committee. I myself joined the Committee's deliberations. Out of eight demands, six demands were conceded. In the past, I had something to do with the trade union working and industrial relations. Any union which wins six points out of eight points will be happy enough and it would be a great victory for them. But this was not acceptable to them. Mr. George Fernandes thought that he must win all the eight points. Only two points were left. As Mr. Chandrajit Yadav said, one was the question of bonus and the other was the question of parity of wages with the public sector. These two points were obviously, with the present economic crisis, impossible to be met. It is not that we said, we were not going to have any discussion. But there were difficulties. We said that these could not be implemented at that stage because there were already many complications and we had already the problems arising out of the Pay Commission's recommendations. It was not possible for us to accept. This was the situation when the strike took place. And what happened during the strike? This strengthens my argument when I say that it was not a trade union dispute Large scale violence took place. Officers were beaten up, workers were intimidated, fires were dropped, the dedicated workers were thrown on the streets, their children were beaten up and their families were terrorised. In no trade union strike such things take place. We have known of many trade union strikes Only yesterday Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was talking of the coalmen's strike in Great Britain and the result that followed, i.e.. the fall of Mr. Heath's Government Here it was a much bigger struggle. Perhaps as I was told this morning by my senior officers, nowhere in the world labour agitation had taken such a big dimension. This kind of struggle was really difficult for the Government to handle. But I must compliment the administration, the State Governments, the policemen and all my senior and junior officers and the railwaymen who stood firm to their post. Out of 17 lakh workers that we have on the railways —14 lakh permanent and three lakh casual—5½ lakh workers did not go to work. This happened on the 8th. By the 27th, 3 lakh people came and joined the work. Therefore, only two and a half lakh workers out of 17 lakh workers remained outside and did not come to join duty till the strike was called off on the 27th.

I would like to narrate some of the incidents that took place. This is only to prove how these organisations have behaved themselves during this period. It is very easy to throw mud on Mr. A. P. Sharma or Mr. Stephen, but I must say that their organisations stuck to work. They realised the gravity of the situation. The food-grain specials, the coal specials and other essential commodities were kept

moving much because of the cooperation that we got from these Unions.

I may tell you what happened on the 16th April. The strike had not taken place at that time. On the 16th April, in Western Railway, Bombay, in Car Shed two motormen were beaten up, tarred and strung up with chappals. On 17th April, 1974, South Eastern Railway, in Kharagpur, the District Mechanical Engineer (Power), Kharagpur Division, when out on inspection of the loco shed was gheraoed and assaulted and he had to be on medical leave. On 22nd April, in the Western Railway, the Chief Electrical Engineer went to inspect the Car Shed, Bombay. As he walked in, he was surrounded and pushed and he fell down; suffering from such an assault, he registered a police case. On 25th April, in the Eastern Railway, the District Mechanical Engineer, Danapur Division, while on inspection of the Carriage and Wagon Depot and sicklines at Kiul was beaten up by a fitter and two others. On 3rd May, in Madras, a procession of the Southern Railway Mazdoor Union, affiliated to AIRF, entered the office of the Metropolitan Transport Project and manhandled some of the officers and staff and under threat of assault forced some officers to join the procession.

Then again on 4th May, 1974, on the Central Railway a loco foreman in (VT) was assaulted and had to be removed to hospital.

Then, again on the 5th May, on the Eastern Railway, a driver of Sealdah Division, while working a train sustained serious injuries to his nose and eyes due to stones throwing.

7th May, 1974: Eastern Railway—Two electrical engineers were assaulted at Jamalpur Workshops. They suffered minor injuries.

8th May, 1974: On the Eastern Railway, at Moghulsarai, a large mob went in batches to important locations like loco-sheds, diesel-shed, electrical shed, yard, station superintendent's office and the Asstt. Station Master's office etc. and pulled out the loyal staff and beat the dedicated staff indiscriminately.

On 10th May, 1974: On the Central Railway, between Banda and Jhansi section, a gangman while on duty was not dead.... *(Interruptions)* Shastriji, I will come to Jamalpur also. Please do not worry.

Then on 13th May 1974, on the Central Railway, the Asstt. Station Master (Suburban) Bombay V.T. was stabbed while on duty.

On 15th May 1974, on the Central Railway, at Agra, one Movement Transportation Inspector was assaulted at about 23.00 hours, with sticks and fists leading to fracture of his right arm.

On 19th May 1974, on the Southern Railway, a tinker at Avadi, sustained burns on his face, chest and knee-joint due to miscreants pouring kerosene oil and setting his clothes on fire.

This is how they have behaved. I will ask these people to tell you whether it is permissible under the trade union law. Is it a trade union dispute? Some of the workers.... *(Interruptions)* I will later on come to sabotage cases. I am only trying to prove that it was not a trade union dispute. It was an illegal strike. It is a mild expression to call it only an illegal strike. It is much more than that—a conspiracy or whatever you call it, but it was never a labour dispute and to meet that, we had to take very firm and severe measures and I will say that if such a situation again arises, we will have to act stronger still.... *(Interruptions)*.

The strikers and their followers did not stop with violence.... *(Interruptions)*. They attacked willing workers and resorted to extensive sabotage, without the least concern for the safety of the traveling public. There were 53 cases of sabotage on the

railways and many other attempted ones. That is why they did not get the support of the public. I again tell my trade union friends that because of these activities you lost the public support If you had conducted the strike on trade union lines, you would not have lost the public support.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of victimisation. Shri Indrajit Gupta was very very vociferous about victimisation He was telling that there were large-scale victimisations Before I come to that, he said that there were a large number of evictions The actual number of staff who have been evicted from their quarters is only 34 and of them 32 were employees who have been removed from service for various offences but they were given the quarters and they came back

Then, with regard to disconnection of electricity and water supply, no disconnection has taken place and if this is the information that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has received from somebody, it is not correct No disconnection has taken place

Then, about the question of break in service, I said 'No work, no pay' The only thing I said in Calcutta as also in Delhi was this that the railwaymen are like members of my family and what I did say was that if they have not worked and if they were absent, they could not get the salary There will be break in service. This cannot be helped On these points there cannot be any question of compromise at all The opposition only creates confusion and they take the time of the House unnecessarily Those of the people who have not done their work will not get the salary for the period of their absence Let me make it clear For that absence they will not get salary and that will be treated as break in service On this point we will not compromise. We do not want to hide anything: the law is very clear If they want they can go to the Library and see for themselves what break in service means So, we cannot compromise on those points at all.

They said that lakhs of workers have been arrested. I am coming to the figure. I want to tell you how many railway workers have been released also. The total arrests were 19,883 The numbers who were released were 19,205 upto the 17th of July That is to say 678 people are in prison today, and, not more than 400 to 500 persons under MISA are in prison Number of staff who have been taken back to work is 15,000 against 19,000 The number of railway staff convicted is 1,005. In respect of number of railway employees who have been terminated, their number is 16,749. The number out of this which has been reinstated is 4,923 Regarding the number of casual labour—don't confuse this with the regular workers,—the casual labour who are discharged is 18,500 aproximately. Those who have been taken back subsequently comes to about 7,000. The number of staff who will have break in service will come to 2.5 lakhs. Break in service does not mean losing the job They will get the other benefits etc apart from break in service. They will not lose their jobs, as I have already pointed out Their number is 2.5 lakhs

The other day I was asked about the loss to the railways. In terms of revenue loss to the railways In terms of revenue loss to railways thi would come to Rs 60 crores But the loss to the nation would be in the neighbourhood of Rs 600 crores. It means ten times loss to the nation at large. So, I said, this would be loss to the nation to the tune of about Rs. 600 crores.

There is no question of victimisation at all. Except those who have been convicted all others will be taken back and they have been taken back. When they say large-scale victimisation, I would submit, there have been no victimisation at all; this is only the sort of propaganda which they are carrying on and I will give any num-

ber of quotations of their own leaders in this regard.

I must pay my tributes to the dedicated workers who have stood by us in difficult times. In respect of them we have done the following. We have given them advance increments. The number comes to 94,551.

But, there were 2 lakhs of workers who had been given advance increments. We have also given cash award to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs. We have given employment to the wards of the dedicated workers. About 2,000 people have been given employment. As regards reinstatement, their number is 4,902. It is a continuous process. This will go on. Those who stood by us would get due appreciation at the hands of the Government and the Railway Administration will ever remain grateful to those who have stood by us in difficult times.

About the casual labour, I do not want to say in detail. If the hon. Members want, they may refer about them in the Library. There was a question regarding police excess. I would like them to give a specific instance where there had been police excesses. Our reports say that there has been no police excess. I would like them to give a specific instance of police excess if there is any and I would look into it I have no such information *(Interruptions)*

What is the situation to-day? The situation to-day is that there is normal functioning of the railways going on. But, the trade union leaders are going round to create problems: they are moving about and addressing meetings and trying to rouse the feelings of the workers. I would appeal to the leaders not to exploit them any more because it would be the railway workers themselves who would suffer; they should see the reason.

So far as we are concerned, as I have already stated, out of so many demands six demands have been conceded. The Prime Minister was gracious enough to order the release of all the trade union leaders unconditionally. All these trade union leaders were released unconditionally without putting in any condition.

Now, I would say something about of what Mr. George is doing. Shri Indrajit Gupta might not be knowing that. I would like to read the text of his speeches that he made. This is what Mr. George is doing. He was addressing a rally at Bombay on 30th May, 1974. He asked them to be prepared for another struggle. This is number one. Mr. Fernandes told the press men at Bombay the same day that the railway strike was called to give a respite to the striking people for launching another struggle.

Subsequently, addressing the workers at the Kanchrapara Railway workshop on June 5, 1974, Mr. George Fernandes advised the railway men to resort to local agitations under which the employees in the workshops would observe pen-down and tool down strikes if their colleagues were victimised On June 17, at Poona, he called upon the railwaymen to be prepared for another show-down with Government within six months and warned the Government that normalcy could not be restored completely... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I now rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is quoting here—not from the statements which Shri Fernandes made. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhaujanagar): Why don't you have patience? (*Interruptions*).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I am here to hear his point of order Why don't you allow me even to hear him?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let me know whether the hon. Minister has quoted it from the press statement

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this. Is the Intelligence report made available only to the Minister and not to the Members? (*Interruptions*) Kindly hear me. If he really thinks that he can quote. I have also got a secret report from which I can also quote. (*Interruptions*).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, you are now making a speech. This is not a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That report should also go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. What is his point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this. Quotations from books and quotations from various reports including press reports can be given, but in this case, the hon. Minister is quoting something which he knows or Mr. Bery knows but nobody else. If he is quoting it, let him lay it on the Table of the House, and we shall verify it if necessary from Shri George Fernandes who is outside the House. Kindly give your ruling on this Otherwise, I have got a secret report from which also I can read out.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonan): The hon. Minister is quoting from the speech of a person who is not a Member of this House. The House is entitled to know the source of the speech or quotation; in fact, we should have not only that but the full text of the speech should be made available to us.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under what rule?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Fernanades is not here to defend himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made his point already.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: My point is that not only the source should be disclosed but the entire speech should be made available to us because it is quite possible that he may be quoting him out of context.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is one more point, Sir. He should also tell us when and where he fabricated it.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अपना व्यवस्था का प्रश्न रखू इसके पहले यह जरूरी है कि इन से पूछा जाय कि क्या . . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is he speaking on the same point of order or is he raising another one?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am raising a point of order under rule 368.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him kindly sit down. If it relates to the point of order already raised by Shri Banerjee, I am prepared to hear him before I give my ruling. But if it is a different point of order, I cannot hear him at this stage.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अपना व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाऊं यह जरूरी है मंत्री महोदय से जानना कि अगर वह अखबारों से कोट कर रहे हैं तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन अगर सी० आई० डी० रिपोर्ट से कर रहे हैं तो नियम 368 के तहत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न हैं। आप उस नियम को देखें :

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have seen it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The rule says:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table;".

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let him read the proviso also. The proviso says:

"Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let him not teach the Minister. Let me formulate my point of order...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us understand this very clearly that when a point of order is raised, it is the duty of the Chair to hear and to give a ruling on it. So, let hon. Members allow me to hear him fully before I give my ruling.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिये सब से पहले आप मिनिस्टर से पूछें कि वह कहां से उद्धृत कर रहे हैं ? समाचार-पत्रों से या किसी सरकारी रिपोर्ट से या कागज से ? अगर सरकारी रिपोर्ट से है तो हमारे सामने भी वह आना चाहिये । वरना इन को कोट नहीं करना चाहिये । उस को कार्यवाही से काट दिया जाय ।

AN HON. MEMBER: You should listen to us also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no need for it. The point is very clear. I do not think the Minister ever said that he was quoting from a State paper. He never said that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Wherefrom is he quoting?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up to him now to say.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: If he is quoting from a newspaper, we have nothing to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I said this is the impression I had that the Minister was not quoting from any State paper. However, nothing prevents him from saying whether he is quoting from a State paper or not. It is up to him.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I will say like this (*Interruptions*). I am not quoting from any intelligence report. This much I can say; more than that, I cannot say (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only concerned with this limited point that if a Minister quotes from a State paper, he has to lay that paper on the Table of the House. I can understand it if he says that it is against the public interest to do so, but I do not think he made that point.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: With your permission I would quote the second proviso:

"Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper, it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table." (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not get excited. Why don't you listen to me? This proviso does not arise in view of the fact that the Minister said very clearly that he was not quoting from any State paper. He has said that very clearly. Now members of this House are making references to so many other things...

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Shri Banerjee has said certain things which should be expunged.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to say that Shri Sharma was conspiring against the Railway Minister. He is always doing it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Nonsense.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you allow me even to give a ruling on this point of order? In this House, members come forward; either they quote from newspapers or they mention things that have come to their knowledge. It is up to other members to repudiate them and say that it is not correct. There is no point of order in this. Please go on.

AN HON. MEMBER: But he should indicate the source.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think it is a well-established practice that if members do not reveal the source of their information, nobody can compel them to reveal the source.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Let him say that he is not willing to give the source.

SHRI K MANOHARAN (Madras North): It is between the Minister and the members.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is not a member; he is a Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): In the first place, you should be pleased to consider whether it is only an intelligence report which constitutes a State paper or there are other papers which may be included under the head 'State paper' The hon. Minister has said that it is not from an intelligence report We agree with him; we grant that to that extent it is not a State paper But that is not a limited thing to which a State paper can be considered because there are other papers which can be included under the head 'State paper' He has not made it clear.

Secondly, if the hon. Minister is quoting even from a newspaper, he has to give the reference so that we are able to put it in proper perspective and understand the full import of the statement he is making. Otherwise, how are you going to do justice to the person? I may submit at the same time that whatever the hon Minister is trying to convey is nothing objectionable. The right to strike is a legitimate activity. After all, what is he stretching before the House? He has only asked the workers to be ready for this. Is there anything exceptionable about it. Is there anyhing objectionable about it? It is a legitimate activity. I do not think he really understands the import of his statement.

So would you kindly make observations on these two points. First, whether a State paper is limited to any intelligence report or there are other papers in that category. The Minister must state categorically wheher it is from a State paper or not Secondly, if he has produced the statement from a newspaper, he has to refer to the newspaper so that we are in a position to Judge whether it is the right kind of statement or not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. This is a very serious matter. In future, this is going to decide as to what is going to be the procedure because a member challenges

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: Are we on the same point of order? Are they going to challenge your ruling which has been given?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER This is not the way to proceed

SHRI S M. BANERJEE. Do not bother about Shri Stephen

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am just clarifying a doubt in the mind of Shri Stephen.

The Minister has said it is not a State paper.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No; he has only said it is not an intelligence report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard him clearly saying it. He may repeat it, if you have any doubt about it.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is difficult to say what is a State paper. I have many sources to know the facts—newspapers and other sources. I only said I am not quoting from an intelligence report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had given my ruling earlier that if it is not a State paper, the question of laying it on the Table does not arise. I had also said that if members refer to certain things that have come to their knowledge, those things are before the House and other members can repudiate them. I have also said that members cannot be compelled and are not bound to reveal the sources of their information. If they make a statement with all responsibility, they are responsible for it and other members can repudiate it and it is for the House to come to a decision. But Mr. Mishra has raised rather a fine point. What is a State paper. I do not think we can define it here in a huff. The minister has said it is not a State paper. I think you also said it is not from any newspaper?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Most of it is based on newspaper reports. But he has also addressed press conferences, public meetings, etc. These are the reports from which I am quoting, not intelligence reports

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you address public meetings either the newspapers take that up and report it or even members of the audience can tell a person that such and such a thing has been said.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is trying to accuse a person who is not present in the House. In future, I may quote serious charges and I hope you will not expunge it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think no other person has been done so much honour in this country. If the Minister has spent a lot of time on this gentleman, I think it is an honour to him. Why are you objecting to that? Let me finish this point of order, because Shri Mishra has raised a point

SHRI PILOO MODY: We are withdrawing it. Let us carry on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a State paper. So, that question does not arise. The Minister says that he is not bound to reveal the source. If the point is being withdrawn, the question does not arise.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA:

"George Fernandes told a press conference at Ahmedabad on 19th June that the railwaymen would prevent return to normalcy through localised actions.

Addressing meeting of railwaymen at Jodhpur on 8th July George Fernandes incited the workers by stating that 90 per cent of the wage earners would be forced to miss a meal everyday because of the curbs imposed by the Additional Emoluments Ordinance. George Fernandes exhorted the railway workers to oppose the Ordinance jointly with employees in other sectors of industries.

Addressing a meeting at Abu Road on 9th July, George Fernandes appealed to the employees, the youth and the masses to unite and launch, concentrated efforts to dislodge the present government which has failed to solve their problems.

On 13th July at Calcutta, George Fernandes called upon the railwaymen to start preparation for launching a massive movement if their demands were not conceded.

On 10th July, George Fernandes, addressing a meeting at Palanpur, appealed to employees to join hands with the youth in order to counter the anti-people measures being taken by the Government and quoted the example of the recent agitation launched by the students and youths of Gujarat . . . .

At Mugalsarai Station, Shri George Fernandes exhorted the rail-

way workers to go on strike. He stated that it was impossible to get the demands fulfilled without going on strike. He also stated that the Government cannot suppress the strike with force. He also stated that if any worker would not participate in the strike, he would be finished before the fresh strike begins."

I will deal with one more point before I resume my seat. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that there is one *golmal* in the distribution and allotment of coal wagons. Here I may state that the railway do not allot wagons to anybody directly. In order to keep the records straight, I will read out the procedure for the allotment of wagons for coal. The distribution of coal to different consumers is based on a programme sponsored by the different Ministries of the Central Government, State Governments and other authorised agencies. The railways allot wagons in accordance with these sponsored programmes received by them. For instance, the coal Controller programmes for the movement of coal to different steel plants as also for the hard coke. The Linkage Committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Mines, Railways, Irrigation and Power and Industrial Development make out programmes for movement of coal from different coalfields to power houses and industries. Movement of steam coal to industries and of soft coke etc. are sponsored by the State Governments and other bodies authorised for issuing such sanctions. State Governments also sponsor the rake programme for the movement of brick-burning coal to different areas in the States and determine the priority to be observed in the allotment of these rakes.

The actual daily allotment of wagons for movement of coal against these approved programmes is done by the Joint Director, Coal, in the case of Bengal-Bihar coalfields and by other sub-allotment offices in respect of outlying fields, observing the priority laid down by the State Governments. So, the railways do not allot wagons on its own, as I have said earlier. I am really surprised wherefrom Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu got this baseless information. I refute and deny the allegation. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I demand a probe into that. Why is he afraid of facing a Commission of Inquiry? I have heard a part of what he said. It is far from convincing. Let there be a Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act to find out Mr. L. N. Mishra's conduct starting from the Kosi project and Bharat Sewak Samaj till today. This allotment of wagons has become a nauseating thing. Everybody knows that Mr. L. N. Mishra goes round the country to collect money.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have not yet finished.

In the case of Programme Traffic, such as, foodgrains, fertilisers, cement, raw materials to and finished products from steel plants and petroleum products, etc., advance monthly or quarterly programmes are drawn by the user Ministries or by the Food Corporation of India or State Governments or the Steel Plants, etc., as the case may be, in conjunction with the Railways. Day-to-day supply of wagon is done by the Zonal Railways according to these approved programmes. In view of the essentiality of this traffic in the overall public interest, it is accorded a higher priority in movements.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu again raised some point. I do not know what to say. During the last two to three years, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has been talking a lot of things. I have not come to public life by accident. I have come to public life as a result of my family traditions and historical reasons. I challenge Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that if it is proved that I have added anything to my assets, to what I got from my father in the year 1951 —I am prepared for any probe—I am prepared to retire from public life. This kind of slanderous campaign must end. If anything is proved, I am prepared to give up my public life.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He must face an inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Let Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu say it outside so that the matter can be thrashed out. Let him not say only in the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said it umpteen number of times.

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI *in the Chair*]

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the recent railway strike—how it was betrayed by one of the constituents and how it was broken with brutal force by the Government—is going to be a blot in the history of the labour movement of this country. Government is supposed to be a model employer. But now Government has come to share vindictiveness and victimisation which is going to tell upon the labour efficiency in the long run.

More than 20,000 employees have been dismissed. According to the Minister's own statement, six lakh employees are suffering from break in service and thousands of cases are pending before the court against the employees. I want to know from the Government whether it is a dispute because the Government and the employees or a war between the Government and the railway employees.

I strongly condemn the attitude of the mass media, AIR, television, films, newspapers and other mass media which were used against the labour, against the railway workers. I want to know from them who own all these mass media—AIR, television and other things. Are they the private property of Shri L. N. Mishra or Shri I. K. Gujral? They are owned by the country. I am sure all the members would have heard the All India Radio at the time of railway strike. For everything it was the railway employees who were blamed. If you did not get your newspapers, it was because of railwaymen; if there was price rise in milk it was because of railway employees. Not even at the time of Chinese aggression or Pakistani invasion did we hear the Radio speaking like this against foreign invaders. It was so much used against the railway employees. It is a shame on democracy. I want to know whether this should continue hereafter. Opposition also should have a say in running the All India Radio and the Television—DAVP or they should be made independent public corporations like the BBC. I demand from the Government that they should keep up their promise. They had assured this House that there would be no victimisation. But there are thousands of workers who have been dismissed, and lakhs of workers are suffering from break in service. Government have to keep up its promise and see that all those who have been dismissed are reinstated and in respect of those who suffer from break in service, the break in service is condoned—there should be continuity of service; they should not suffer from break in service.

Now I will take up another issue where our Prime Minister has generously surrendered a part of our

territory, Kachchativu, to the Government of Sri Lanka. Yesterday Mr. Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, made a statement and in that statement he has said:

> "Exhaustive research of historical and other records was made by our experts on Kachchativu and every available piece of evidence collected from various record offices in India, such as in Tamil Nadu, Goa and Bombay as well as abroad in British and Dutch archives."

I want to know from the Government what were the records that were consulted and what was the evidence that was produced. A number of documents have been given to the Government of India by the Government of Tamil Nadu and nothing has come out of this. At least for 150 years we have got the records. The island was owned by the Raja of Ramnad it was a part of Ramanathapuram's zamin. There are records available. I have here a copy of some of those lease deeds registered in Ramanathapuram Sub-Registrar's office. From 1824 onwards we have got the records. In 1882 the East India Company entered into an agreement with the Raja of Ramnad under Isthimirar Sanad. We have a record of that. Again there is a lease deed of 1880; there is also a lease deed of 1885. I have a copy here. Till 1949, till the abolition of zamindari, there were lease deeds between private citizens and the Raja of Ramnad. It proves absolutely that we had our own sovereignty and suzerainty over the island. But what is the claim of Sri Lanka? Let the Minister tell the House. Sri Lanka has no claim on it. They had published a map in 1880, authorised by the Government of Ceylon. Kachchativu is not a part of it. All the small islands are mentioned in it including the Delft island which is the closest to Kachchativu but Kachchativu is not a part of that map. Not only that, a former Secretary of the Cabinet of Ceylon, Mr. B. P. Pieris says:

> "I remember coming across this problem when I was Assistant Legal Draftsman. I had to deal with the file for the purpose of verifying some of the boundaries of the northern districts. In the process of revising the draft Proclamation issued probably in the time of Queen Victoria, indeed the islands of Kachchativu is excluded from the Northern Districts as it belonged to the Raja of Ramnad."

Sir, this is the statement of a former Secretary of Sri Lanka Cabinet....

श्री सरजू पांडेय (गाजीपुर) वे मुक नहो रहे है आपस मे चर्चा कर रहे है ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This is the statement made by a former Secretary of Ceylon and ultimately what did happen?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): You are not from Ramnad, you are from North Arcot.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Kachchativu is of strategic importance. It has oil potential as also rich in fishes. They say, 'It is a barren island' If it is a barren island, why should Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike be interested in it? Why are they insisting on that small island? We are worried about Diego Garcia, thousands of miles away from the Indian territory but we are not worried about this small island. When we speak of it, the Prime Minister is said to have remarked in the AICC meeting that it is a little rock. I am reminded of those days when Pandit Nehru called about our nothern boundary as a place where not a blade of grass grew. I would like to remind the Prime Minister that after this historic statement of the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru never regained the confidence of this country. This is going to happen to the Prime Minister when she says that this is only a little rock and there is nothing to worry about the territories of our country. If you are going to call

it a barren island or uninhabited, what will happen to a number of islands in the Andamans and Nicobar which are very close to Indonesia? Are you gonig to surrender them to Indonesia along with Shri K. R. Ganesh? I would like to know from the Government..

SHRI PILOO MODY: I say, that may be a good deal!

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Neither the State Government was consulted nor was the Parliament taken into confidence before surrendering this island. I, therefore, appeal to the House to reject this agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Shri Lanka.

Sir, the country is confronted with a number of burning problems, the topmost of which is the problem of unemployment. It is increasing by leaps and bounds and what has the Government done about it? During the period 1960—1971 unemployment increased in this country by 20 per cent. But what has happened after 2-3 years? Now, it is going up by 42.85 per cent. According to Mr. B. K. Nehru, every 24 hours, 6000 people are added to the list of unemployed. I will give you some statistics to show how this problem is growing in our country. The New Delhi Bank of Baroda advertised for 2,000 posts and there were 1,25,000 applicants. In Haryana, the State Electricity Board which is famous—Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu talked about it—advertised for 3,000 posts and the applications received were 60,000. In the Punjab, a bank advertised for 5 posts and there were 4,000 applicants and last but not the least, in West Bengal, the State Government advertised for 17 rural posts and there were a lakh applications. This is how the problem of unemployment is growing in this country and the Governmesnt has not done anything to solve this problem.

We are supposed to live in a Socialist State ruled by a socialist Government. Very strangely, Congressmen have changed the very definition of socialism. What is this kind of socialism which is available in this country? You can call it 'bastard socialism'. Dr. Mihas said:

> "Indian socialism in practical terms turned out to be a pernicious programme for the distribution of public largesse to the not so poor."

This is the sort of socialism which we are having in this country. This country is one of the most mismanaged economies of the world. With the abject poverty, increasing unemployment, stagnation in production, flourishing black money, galloping inflation, ever-increasing prices and more and more printing of currency, this Government has led this country to economic decay, disorder and chaos. This wonderful congress government has led the country to this sort of economic chaos, disorder and decay. Everything is increasing except the value of the rupee which alone is going down day by day and I am told now it stands at the rate of 29 naya paise. Who is the sufferer ultimately because of all these things?

16 hrs.

It is always the poor and the fixed income group who suffer; others somehow always escape. This is what happens. A rampant inflation in a stagnant economy is the most regressive form of taxation that I can think of. That is what the economists are telling us also. What efforts have been taken to relieve the sufferings of the poor whom Gandhiji used to call the Daridranarayanas? When there was the United Congress the Prime Minister told us that there were road blocks like Nijalingappa, Kamaraj, Atulya Ghosh. S. K. Patil, Sanjiva Reddy and others; all those have been removed. Such road blocks were removed in 1969. Then she told the nation that she did not have a majority in Parliament. In 1971 after the garibi hatao programme

the massive mandadte came to her: she was given absolute majority in parliament. Then she said we have no majority, we want majority in the States and during the 1972 elections almost in all the States except one or two congress was returned to power in absolute majority. She has won political victories and military victories but she has been badly defeated on the economic front. In 1974 they started consulting the economists, about the evil effects of inflation. I want to know this from the Prime Minister. She need not go outside. There is Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao who is sitting here; she could have consulted him; he could have suggested a few measures to tackle the evil effects of inflation But he has not been consulted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. Now she has visited his Institute of Social and Economic Change.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What is the net result now? Even after four five year plans, what has happened? Even now nearly 60 per cent of the population of the country live below the poverty line and the per capita income has gone down year after year. This is the present position. This was Rs. 348 in 1970-71 and this came down to Rs. 346 in 1971-72 and Rs 333 in 1972-73 Money supply is increasing month by month. Government only resorts to printing money in Nasik printing press with the imported paper According to the Reserve Bank bulletin, the present increase is on the top of the rise of Rs 424 crores during April 1974 and this has pushed up the total money supply with the Government to Rs. 11,294 crores and in May 1974 the money supply with the Government increased by Rs. 112 crores. This is being done in April to May. Due to mostly unproductive expenditure Government is resorting to deficit financing And this is to the tune of Rs 700 to 850 crores during the last three years and this is particularly added to the inflationary trend in the country.

After Wanchoo Committee reports all of us expected that some drastic action would be taken to unearth black money but no action has been taken, nothing has been done in this regard. Government brings stringent laws; we pass stringent laws; but what happens after that? Nothing is implemented. Take for example the case of the Adulteration laws. Now the Planning Minister comes forward and says 'Inflation will be curbed in 6 months'. This is what Mr. D. P. Dhar has said. Already one month is over. Now, within the remaining 5 months what are you going to do about it? Now they say, we have come up with these ordinances; this will solve the problem. You have brought one ordinance to amend another ordinance, I say this is sheer non-sense; on the eve of the Parliament session they are bringing out ordinances which action is, to say the least, undemocratic and deserves universal condemnation.

An Ordinance on wage freeze was promulgated which was misconceived. Of course it was diametrically opposed to the interests of the working class and the poor people The Government has no right to freeze the wages so long as they cannot freeze the prices If you go on producing ordinances, it is only a fiscal squeeze applied in the wrong direction and will cause excess suffering to the people who are already affected by the inflation and the rising prices. There is another ordinance on dividend No doubt this is a step in the right direction But, it is not going to solve the problems. It will apply only to 200 firms in this country. It is not going to touch even the fringe of the problem. There is another ordinance on compulsory deposits. It also covers only those who are already paying income-tax and whose income and expenditure are accountable. But, what about those whose income and expenditure which is not accountable? What have you done in that direction? How is the money going to be used even if the monies are deposited with the banks? How is

the Finance Minister going to justify the anti-inflationary measures? There is an ambiguity about this ordinance. (*Interruptions*)... If Mr Salve is going to sit in the Treasury Benches and if he is going to give a reply, I shall accept it. Government is afraid to take drastic measures against the vested interests—tax-evaders, hoarders and black-marketeers. Government is willing to strike but afraid to wound. Unless comprehensive steps are taken to cut down the deficit financing which is going on year by year and unearth the black money and to increase the production, this country cannot be saved. The Government has forgotten for many years the agricultural sector and now they feel the importance of this. At least now I hope they give to top priority to agriculture and increase the agricultural production so that we need not go to country after country with a begging bowl to get from milk powder to wheat.

Now, some of the economists led by Prof Rao have submitted proposals to contain inflation or to curb inflation. There is another set of economists led by Shri Vakil who have given a formula called '*Semi-bombki*'. I do not know why Government has not considered all these proposals seriously. They all wanted partial demonetisation. I think this was what Prof. Vakil and other economists have suggested. In this country, from food-grains to baby food, steel, cement, sugar and paper and everything is scarce. People give this Government and the Prime Minister full support. But, you have let them down. They could not be fooled for ever with your slogans. They cannot be fed with slogans. This great country should be freed from Congress misrule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East-Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening just now to the speech of my hon. friend from the D.M.K....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Can you tell me, Mr. Chairman, at what O' clock I shall be called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall call you after 5 O' clock.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: After five it would be an empty House.

MR CHAIRMAN: After the Finance Minister's intervention I can call you. After Shri Bhagat, Shri Piloo Mody will speak.

Now, let him carry on.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: My hon. friend from the DMK was just now talking about Kachchathivu, the island. It appears to me that the DMK thinks that probably they can desperately cling to this issue and survive in Tamil Nadu The Jan Sangh at one time thought that they could survive by clinging on to Kutch, but they failed. The DMK is also bound to fail because the people of India and the people of Tamil Nadu are mature enough to see that it is in the interests of India, a big and great country, to keep her neighbours, particularly her small neighbours, satisfied Therefore, the people of India and the people of Tamil Nadu also welcome this agreement, and I am sure they will not be carried away by the narrow approach of the DMK in this connection.

I was really surprised when I heard my hon friend Mr. Viswanathan quoting figures relating to unemployment from Delhi, Haryana and one or two more States, as if unemployment has ceased to be a problem in Tamil Nadu. I wish he had known his home State better and he had come out with some figures in regard to Tamil Nadu and how they have solved the problem there. Anyway, I do not want to join issue with him or enter into arguments on these two points, but I just wanted to mention these two points.

My friend, the preacher of the RSS, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi was preach-

ing us morals and he was asking whether Congressmen disclosed their income to their organisation. I would ask this preacher friend of mine to go and preach and advise the RSS and tell them to disclose their properties and to disclose the huge amounts of money which they had collected during the last several years without issuing any receipts in the name of *gurudakshina*. The Income-tax Department is looking into this matter, and I expect that Mr. Joshi will tell his organisation to be straightforward and disclose what has been asked for.

With regard to this no-confidence motion, the concentration has been on two issues. One is the railway strike and the various problems attendant on it, and the other is about the ordinances which have been described by speakers from the Opposition as ordinances which mean a wage freeze.

The railway strike has been very much discussed in this House and repeatedly. Today also, a good many things have been said by Members from the Congress benches, which I would not like to repeat.

The burden and tenor of the speeches made by the Opposition leaders on this no-confidence motion has once again shown that even in a situation of very grave economic crisis, which they describe as grave, they are not prepared to adopt a practical and constructive attitude to help in the solution of the crisis. It seems pretty obvious that they wish to deepen this crisis more and make the difficult situation more difficult, hoping—and I believe their hopes will go in vain—that they can serve their pretty party ends by that attitude. If they do not mind, I am not being harsh when I say this, but to my mind, it looks, when I hear their speeches in such a grave situation, at least some of them are not trying to grapple with the problems as leaders of the nation, but it looks to me as if there are some professional old breast-beaters and mourners; probably that breast-beating and mourning is also fake; that is how it looks to me.

As regards the railway strike, could there be a greater insult to the railway employees than to say, as most of my friends in the Opposition are saying, that lakhs of employees have surrendered to the repression by the Government? How can anyone repress lakhs of people? Obviously, the railway workers realised that the strike was not in their interest and in the interests of the country and they understood the game of the conspirators and political adventurists. They do not mind my telling them: Who wanted to paralyse the national economy? Who wanted to paralyse the whose country, to create a situation in which they might be able to flourish? I think the end of the railway strike is a victory of the good sense and good conscience of railwaymen and the people of India, above all, who did not appreciate the strike at this moment. The railway strike has been the defeat of certain conspirators and political adventurists—I am repeating the phrase—who tried to paralyse the country. I can understand their frustration. Their frustration is obvious. The railway employees and posterity will never excuse those leaders of the Opposition who at a crucial moment at the stage of negotiations did not have the guts and courage to command to the railway workers the acceptance of the three-point formula. They said the formula is good, we like it, we want it to be accepted. But they had no guts to tell the people concerned. Ultimately, they failed to control the demon they had created. Ultimately, the railway workers themselves met the situation and brought an end to the strike and brought about normalcy.

Shri Indrajit Gupta said yesterday that some of the assurances given by Government in this connection had not been followed or implemented Shri Mishra, our Railway Minister, gave a reply today. Still I would request

the Railway Minister—I would also request the Prime Minister to go into this question—to see that if any assurances which were given have not been implemented, they should be implemented to the letter and spirit. We are not the enemies or opponents of the railway workers. We do not wish to cause any trouble to them because trouble to them means trouble to this country.

Now, a good deal has been said about these Ordinances. My friends have described it as a wage freeze. Obviously, they are free to use whatever expression they like. But it is a simple enough case. The Ordinance provides for some kind of deferred payment for some time on a good rate of interrests. It is not a wage freeze. It does not stop increase in wages; it only defers payment on a good payment of interest of certain wages which the workers have earned. I can quite see that it can really be hard for poor people if it is postponed for some time. But in a situation like this which we have today in the country, some kind of sacrifice by all sections of people in the national interest becomes necessary.

My friends have asked: why ask the poor people to make a sacrifice? Ultimately, in this great country, who has met the challenges and faced trials and tribulations? It is not the rich man; it is the poor man of India who has done so and he is going to do it again. In him lies the strength to meet it. That does not mean that the rich should be spared. No. Government has taken other steps Indications have been given that more taxes are likely. It is being said that this will not help to fight inflation. Nobody has said that this alone will do that. But if a thousand or at least five hundred crores of rupees are not put in circulation, to that extent inflation is bound to be curbed. Therefore, to say that this is a measure which will encourage inflation is, with due to respect to those who have said it, absurd.

I have heard a number of other things said. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that there has been an extraordinary increase in indirect taxes and indications are that more such taxes are going to be imposed; it looks more taxes are coming and he said it would be a burden on the poor man. Firstly, he is anticipating things and trying to act as a prophet. I would not say that the burden of taxes has not fallen on the common man. It has fallen, but it has to be compared with the tremendous stress and burden the country had to bear during the last three years and the kind of challenges we had to face from whithin and from without.

Mr Bosu made a long speech. He has only played his characteristic role—the sword and dagger role—which we see in the movies, a role full of deceits, distortions, misrepresentations, assassination—here character assassination.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । पार्लिमेंट में यह पद्धति है कि आम तौर से लिखी हुई स्पीचिज नहीं पढ़ी जाती हैं । माननीय सदस्य ने श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का नाम लेकर जो कुछ वह लिख कर लाए हैं उसको पढ़ दिया है । मेरा अनुरोध है कि चूंकि यह पार्लिमेंटरी पद्धति के खिलाफ है, इसलिए उनको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Mr. Bosu read his whole speech. I need not learn the art of speech-making from my friend. We see in the movies how tragic and grim is the end of the man who plays such a role. Mr. Bosu and his tribe are bound to meet with the same end. His party does not have the courage to contest elections in West Bengal now. Yesterday he mentioned Mrs. Indira Gandhi's name 35 times. A visitor in the gallery made a comment later: "It seems he suffers from Indira phobia. Can't you send him to a hospital?" He also said "A good name on a bad tongue remains

a good name all the same!" I want to tell Mr Bosu, Mrs Indira Gandhi is not the product of black money, she is the child of that great revolution about which Mr Bosu does not know anything Probably then, as a political personality, he was either unborn or still born He made allegations against her and against our party without a shred of evidence He said Rs 2 crores have been taken from so-and-so, Rs 5 crores from so-and-so etc He made a mistake He could have said Rs 20 crore, were taken He has made wild allegations without the least regard for our rules which require that such kind of personal allegations cannot be made unless there is some evidence to support it But Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu made all kinds of false, wild, baseless and fabricated allegation I very strongly and categorically repudiate them The people are not influenced by his allegations He thinks he has made a very impressive speech May be he has got a few headlines in the papers but that will not carry him very far

The situation in the country today is fairly grim

AN HON MEMBER Fairly grim?

SHRI H K L BHAGAT Very grim in your language, I accept it In that grave situation, there can be two approaches One approach is to grapple with the problem, face the difficulties continue the fight unreservingly against the problem the other approach is to incite violence Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and his party and others some Gandhians also they are taking to violence, encouraging violence in the name of non-violence They are violating the Constitution in the name of the Constitution and butchering democracy in the name of democracy

AN HON MEMBER Who?

SHRI H K L BHAGAT If you want to know the names, it is Shri Jayaprakash and his supporters Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and his party always believed in the philosophy of violence, violence against the Constitution, against democracy, against morality, decency and other good values That is his attitude, and that attitude is reflected in this House He was talking of the condition of women under the woman Prime Minister of India The Prime Minister of India never said that because she is a woman, therefore, no injustice was being done to the women in this country I want to ask Shri Bosu what happened to women when their party was ruling in Bengal Were women not molested during that regime? I wish to ask Shri Jyoti Bosu, the then Home Minister of Bengal and not Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu what happened in the Rabindrasarovar Gardens What was his reaction to it? Why did he try to hush it up?

All these show that you are not interested in helping women you are not interested in eliminating corruption you are not interested in curbing inflation you are not interested in preserving democracy you are interested only in chaos, confusion conflict, attempt at vilification character assassination and all kinds of falsehoods This is your negative approach on account of which you have never carried conviction with the people and you will never carry conviction with the people in the future

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) Mr Chairman Sir, now that Shri Bhagat has solved all the problems of this country it is perhaps a good idea to stop the debate at this point and dispense with the Prime Minister's reply Because I have been hearing the ding-dong battle going on the question of the railway strike and the fidelity of one group or the other of the railway workers Of course, the railway employees had a legitimate case which they put forward very adequately They asked that when you have allowed this to others, why not grant it to them also Everybody says that their demands were legitimate, But the employer was bankrupt and could not

pay them. What is the attitude of a bankrupt employer when it comes to paying wages which he thinks are adequate? It is one of supplication. He goes to the employees and says "sorry; I agree with you that your demands are justified; but I cannot pay because I am bankrupt; please help me. We will work it out together and over a period of time, I will do justice by you." Everybody has admitted that these demands were legitimate.

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then, kindly go back to the Khadilkar formula. Is Khadilkar legitimate? I hear no reply, Sir. I do not see why for the sake of truth his parenthood should be questioned. Is Khadilkar legitimate or not? You have accepted the Khadilkar formula. In spite of the fact that we told you it was a bastardisation of labour relations, you accepted it because it meant a few cheap votes for you. You go on collecting cheap votes. But it is not going to solve the problems of the country.

Now, when the railwaymen say, adopt the Khadilkar formula, you say, no. Khadilkar becomes illegitimate. What sort of Government is this? Then, the railway strike begins. What happened during the strike is unbelievable. We treated prisoners of war better than we treated railwaymen who went on strike. This point has not been properly brought out. Repression was carried out on the families of those railwaymen who did not go to work. In spite of what Mr. L. N. Mishra says, many Congress Members have come to me and asked me, "Can it really be true? Is what we hear true? Is what they did to the railway employees' families, their women and children, true?" And yet Mr. Stephen—where is he? He has disappeared—gets up and says: Since when has Mr. Piloo Mody started worrying about workmen, as if workmen were his own private preserve, as if the whole of humanity in this country was inherited by him and by all these people who have been playing to the gallery for generations for a vote—murder for a vote, rape for a vote, cheat for a vote, hunger for a vote, anything for a vote! Sometimes at least, you must say the truth. Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat just now talked about democracy, talked about violence on democracy. What about violence on truth? It is violence on truth which is being committed day after day.

Any sort of demonstration against the Government becomes an offence. Any sort of strike becomes unpatriotic. Who the hell owns this country? I begin to ask: Is it only the Congress Government or is it all the people of this country? As for what they have done, I do not think even God can forgive them. Every conceivable sort of opportunity they have taken to do what they have done. What is it that this country lacks except a Government with good intentions and goodwill, except an honest Government, a clean Government? Is there anything else that is lacking in this country? They only get up and make speeches.

They have turned this country into a police State. Everybody is swooped upon and spied upon. It is all very well for you over here to earn a few kudos or a part on the back from the powers that be. But when you go outside, what do you say? You are afraid of talking in your own houses. You are afraid of hobnobbing. You are afraid of visiting each other's houses. This is what you have done to the country. Every activity has been politicalised.

Recently, the Congress party nominated its Presidential candidate . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Please don't bring in that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not bringing in the name of the President, now. What you did at the time of the last Presidential election? I am only saying what is going to be done. There is every chance that he

will not be the President. Recently, the Congress party nominated its Presidential candidate. I ask you: In a country of 56 crores, with a massive majority here, at the Centre, and in the States, couldn't you have done better?

AN. HON. MEMBER: What does he mean by it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: The very fact that you have to ask this is sufficient.

You recently had the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress—his name is Mr. Chandrajeet Yadav—bemoaning the fact that a few of our parties had got together and that we were right reactionaries and we were going to destroy his Party and all that. He loves to see the opposition as it is constituted today. He thinks that democracy can remain without opposition. I do not deny that at all because this is the sort of training that he has received since childhood; he has been taught about one-party democracy, democracy without opposition, democracy without decent, and democracy without people. If he had been litearte enough to read the Constitution, he would know that democracy requires opposition. And when some of us get together to form that opposition, our dear General Secretary of the Congress Party is becoming that fact. As for what the Prime Minister did yesterday at the Oberoi Inter-Continental Hotel through the good offices of Mr. Yashpal Kapur in trying, in a feeble attempt, to get the BKD split—one of the parties that are getting together—is, I think, too funny for comment. It is sort of pantomime that goes on in this country, a sort of pleasure that one derives in doing these little things. Well, it is alright, you may destroy a little oppositoin. But that will not solve the problems that you have inherited or which you have made yourself. The problems are economic problems. And when it comes to economic problems, all I see in front of me is only ciphers—ciphers of every kind.

To control inflation they have come out with a few Ordinances—some secret weapons that are going to control the monetary excesses of the last 20 years! All these Ordinances, if you were to read them, are economically illitterate. The persons or people or the economists who suggested them understand neither economy nor finance nor monetary arrangements..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why did you call me then?

सभापति महोदय : आप ने अपने टाइम से दो मिनट ज्यादा ले लिये है । क्या करें आपकी पार्टी इतनी छोटी है ।

श्री पीलू मोदी : अगर मेरी पार्टी छोटी है, तो मैं तो छोटा नही हूं ।

Are you suggesting that your mathematics is better than your eyes?

As for as these Ordinances are concerned, to talk in terms of freezing workers' wages, even temporarily, is, I suppose, a proposition which can be accepted from Government at the end of a long series of measures. After you have made the basic changes in the structure of your economy, after you have exercised the necessary discipline upon yourself, if you come along ultimately to passing an Ordinance like this saying 'Come on, chaps, we have done everything else; now you also chip in' then I would have understood that there was some meaning in this Ordinance. What you have said about dividend control is even more illiterate. You do not understand what you are doing. An efficient company is penalised while the inefficient one is rewarded. People who have contributed to efficiency are penalised and the people who have contributed to inefficiency are rewarded.. What has happened? The capital markets of the country have

collapsed. Now, to-day, this is the new slogan.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon Member's time is up.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you are going to disturb me like that there is no point in my speaking.

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I cannot conclude. I have not come here just to show my face. I have a point of view to put forward.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We have discussed the arrangement with the Speaker that on a matter of no-confidence motion one cannot finish in five or ten minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let me ask you a question as to how long Shri Chandrajit Yadav spoke.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR (Patiala): It is Party's time and not individual's time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. आपके 8 मिनट थे आप 15 मिनट ले चुके हैं

SHRI PILOO MODY: You can either look after Parliament or you can look after your clock . You cannot do both.

Sir, the latest fashionable slogans is that there is need for production. All these years it was socialism. Now it is being converted into production. We want production. Well, there are certain things that are necessary for production and one of the things that is necessary for production is the capital market. I have no love for the capital market. but it is necessary. Under the system that you operate it is necessary and without it, you cannot have the increased production that you want.

Instead of doing something and analysing the disease, if you want inflation to go down, you have to start with yourself.

Administrative expenditure: The Finance Minister and all the Ministers over here must promise that every year compounded they will reduce their ministerial and other expenses concerned with their Ministry by 20 per cent year after year after year after year. I do not care how you do it.

The Prime Minister should call the Ministers one by one and say, 'You reduce your ministerial expenditure by 20 per cent or out you go.

Believe me you will get rid of your inflation. Believe me that you will get rid of it in no time and no Minister will ever complain to you that you have done him in or you have been harsh on him.

Believe me, they will be able to do it. All you have to do it to call them and tell them that out they go if they do not do it and you would not have to impose taxes and you would not have to pass these illiterate ordinances and you would not have to go on record and say all the fabricated and compounded lies that go on. It will be done overnight.

Cut down on the free jaunts abroad. Cut down on the surplus staff that you employ. Cut down on all manner of meaningless controls which have ceased to have any meaning but which still continue because they are a matter of habit.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Piloo Mody, you should finish now

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am convinced that you are determined to ruin my speech. I am not yielding.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Kindly give him five minutes more.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not need five minutes more I need ten minutes

more. It is for you to tell him, Mr. Raghu Ramaiah. What is the use of your looking at me? Please do not come here, go there. Either Parliament continues as a Parliament or it continues as a clock. It canot continue both ways. Now the main problem with production is your own self-defeating ordinances. Suppose it manages to control your money supply for a few months or for one year, all right what are you going to do about it next year? Are you going to make inroads into your system of expenditure, into your quantum of expenditure? How are you going to do all these things? We have the problem of fertiliser where a million tons of fertiliser is short. You say, this distribution system is bad, that distribution system is bad, and all that. What are you distributing after all? I have not heard anywhere, any single programme, of how you are going to increase food production. I have not heard a word about how you are going to increase fertiliser production, how you are going to increase the acreage under minor irrigation, how you are going to increase rural electrification, or how the power shortage going to be met so that you can work your pumpsets. At present you are not able to work your pumpsets which are already installed. instead of attending to all these things what we find is that this sort of debate is going on the question of distribution.

Now, may I ask: What about wage goods? What about common goods that are consumed by the common man? Have you got any programme for the increase of these production items? When you talk about increase of production what exactly are you really talking about, let me ask: Is it an abstract concept or is it something which requires some effort on your part in order to bring about increase of production of goods which are in short supply, food articles and wage goods.

In the background of all this, you had three days of debate in the All India Congress Committee Listening to these debates one wonders whether you were seized of the problem let alone concerned about what is happening in the country. You discussed about what Jayaprakash Narain has said. You discussed whether khadi should be certified or uncertified. You discussed about drinking, about womanising. These are the sort of things that we heard. Is this the sort of thing on which we should bestow our attention just now when we are in the midst of such a serious economic crisis such as we are facing today? We have heard all sorts of statements to the effect that the opposition must give up its opposition and start cooperation with the Government. You be meaned the fact that students were being asked to leave their colleges in Bihar and come out of their colleges and that colleges were being forcibly closed down and all that. But what about Uttar Pradesh? Why have the colleges been closed in Uttar Pradesh? There is no Jayaprakash Narain in Uttar Pradesh and if you are so much concerned about Education how is it that colleges in Uttar Pradesh are closed? The fact of the matter is that you are afraid of students and you have very good reason to be afraid of students.

The students have shown you what all of us have not been able to show. I regretfully have to confess. To-day I hate to leave by making only non-constructive observations.. I always like to end my speach by making some constructive suggestions. I am glad that the Prime Minister has come back, because it is primarily for her. The first thing that I would like to suggest to the Prime Minister is the dispersal of power. Learn to share your power with your other colleagues in the Cabinet. In other words, let the power more from the Cabinet Secretariat to the Cabinet itself so

that we may have a more effective leadership in this country—a collective leadership in this country. Instead of Mrs. Gandhi and this puppet show of 56 dummies that she runs, let it be meaningful Cabinet where their individual performance helps her. There is little enough talent that she can draw upon but let her make use of the talent that is available in her party to the maximum extent possible. Therefore, the prime need of the hour is a Cabinet re-shuffle. That Cabinet re-shuffle should not be postponed for some political reasons or for some political motives to some other future date. Let her do it now while Parliament is in session and before the Presidential election. In the face of this crisis, I have a few suggestions to make.

The first thing is there should be a Deputy Prime Minister in this country. I have been looking around. Mr. Chavan is sitting here. A little while ago I saw Babu Jagjivan Ram. I think there should be a Deputy Prime Minister once again. I saw Mr. Chavan smiling away in animated conversation with the P.M. a while ago, but, he is not happy with his portfolio. And therefore, I suggest that you restore to him the Home Poartfolio where he performed some distinguished services to the country and relieve him of this unfortunate Finance portfolio which he has been entrusted with.

This has several advantages. If Mr. Chavan moves to Home, the present incumbent can be conveniently made the Congress President. And that would kill two birds with one stone. Then, I suggest that for Finance, get somebody who knows a little about finance—maybe Mr. Subramaniam or maybe, Mr. Pai—I do not know whom. I leave the choice to you. But, get somebody who knows a little about finance to run the finance portfolio. I also suggest that you induct this young man, Mr. Salve, into the Finance Ministry. I strongly recommend him. I strongly recommend also that the Prime Minister keeps a watch over him because there is a tendency for him to swollen beaded a little faster than he ought to* I would not like her to move Shri Swaran Singh out of the External Affairs Ministry. I think he is outstanding; he is excellent, who can talk for hours together and, at the end, tell you precisely nothing. This is the sort of man, I think, that we need in the External Affairs Ministry- I can go on like this, but, I think that you would get a little irritated again.

As for the Prime Minister herself, I suggest that she should stick to Atomic Engergy because nobody understands it and nobody is expected to understand it, and she should keep all the intelligence powers in her own hands which she has been doing for the last so many years, because it will help her gossip and also to keep a tight control by black-mailing her fellow-colleagues as soon as they step out of line. There is planty of talent outside. As I look around I find Mr. Hanumanthaiah, an eminent man. Also I seek Shri Dmesh Singh sitting here who is trying to look very small. There is Mr. Jagannath Rao over there who also has been waiting. In the other House there is Mr. Chandresekhar whose beard is growing longer and longer He has been waiting so long. Then, there is Mr. Gadgil also in the other House. Then, there is my friend Mr. Daga, a first class man; you cannot get a better man than him in the entire Congress Party; he should be entrusted with agriculture. Then, I see Shrimati Maya Ray over there. I think that the Treasury Benches could stand a little bit of ornamentation. Then, there are several people who need to be promoted. There is, for instance, Mr. Gujral who has done excellent work. Then, I see Mr Shafi Qureshi over here, and he should have been made to intervene instead of his senior colleague. Then,

of course, there are a lot of young people....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about the Parliamentary Affairs Minister?

SHRI PILOO MODY: He should be left there. There is no bigger crook in the whole House.

Then, where is Mr Stephen? He should definitely not be included in the Cabinet. I leave these thoughts with the Prime Minister. I hope she will sleep on them tonight and announce the new Cabinet tomorrow.

I suggest the if she did have a better team and if she did share power with them and if she did made them perfrom and entnusted them with the task of cutting down their expenditure by 20 per cent every year and if not 'out', I think this country could be saved quite easily.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I have been listening to the discussion on the no-confidence motion for the last four or five hours. When I was asked to speak at five O'clock I was wondering about what points I was going to reply to, because most of the important speeches have been made on this side of the House. Now, I find that Shri Indrajit Gupta's speech has been added to by that of Shri Piloo Mody. I thought that they were going to make a proposal for the unmaking of the Ministry. But here is a speech which has made some suggestion for making the Ministry. That shows their confidence and that shows their own attitude about it.

Sir, I hav been m parliamentary life for a pretty long time, for nearly 28 years, and I have been brought up in a tradition where no-confidence motion is considered as a very serious proposition. I have never seen a no-confidence motion being treated so lightheartedly by those who move it. I thought that the Communist Party (Marxist) was a very serious political party in India. At least I take it very seriously. I do not know whether the leaders of that party would really take the speech that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had made as a representative speech from their party. It is a very tragic situation that in our country in a Parliament of this stature, one of the Members representing a political party-certainly he has every right to criticise us, and I do not deny that right—has spoken in that fashion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your certificate is really impressive.

17 hrs.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: But the way abusive epithets were flung and allegations were made did not become the party. This is one thing I wanted to point out that if at all you have to make criticisms, certainly they are welcome and we are here to answer them, we are here to explain them. May be perhaps we may succeed in convincing you; may be we may not. That is a different matter altogether. But I would certainly at least make an appeal to the other political leaders who are very distinguished politicians in this country and leading their own parties whether they are doing any service to democracy, particularly parliamentary democracy, in associating themselves with a no-confidence motion of this type of motivation. This is a serious question I want to pose before both Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and also the other political leaders before I come to actually what has been said in the debate on this no-confidence motion.

Two or three main grounds have been raised in this debate on the no confidence motion. One is about the railway strike, of which notice has been taken by the Railway Minister himself. He has participated in the debate and has replied to most of the points. The other was about the

issue of Ordinances and then the question of prices and the present economic situation, particularly the inflationary situation. Naturally, I am speaking briefly to intervene to explain government policies about the latter parts namely the present economic situation, particularly the inbationary situation, and why is it that in that context, the Ordinance have become necessary.

The House will pardon me if I repeat some of the things I have already said either here or outside because when you are talking about the realities of the economic situation, you cannot invent arguments or situations. You have to deal with the realities as they are. It is a truism to say that the present economic situation is something very serious of which we have to take note. As a matter of fact, we are in a serious grip of inflation which is threatening to be a runaway inflation and therefore, we have to think very seriously about this matter. We are thinking seriously about this matter and, therefore, we are taking certainly some serious steps in this matter.

But it is not enough merely to describe a situation. Merely describing a situation does not lead to any solution. We will have to find out why it is so. We will have to diagnose the situation. According to us, the inflationary situation has been gradually accentuating in the last couple of years. The basic reason for that of course—again to repeat the same theme—is that there is that imbalance between the agreegate demand in this country and the availability of essential goods and services that are needd to meet that demand. This is, really speaking, the basic reason for the present inflation.

Now we have to deal with this problem. How do we deal with this problem? If we have to deal with this problem, then naturally people ask: how are you going to deal with this question of demand? May I say to that that it has been said not by Government only but it has been said for the last two years by a number of economists in this country, by a number of parliamentarians and politicians in this country, that this is because there is a rather unusually large money supply in the country? It has its many facets—money supply. There are many eminent economists here who possibly may speak about it more authoritatively. Of course, the reasons for that may be different. I admit Government's deficit financing was also one of the very important contributory factors to this. I do not deny it; it is there. There was certainly despite our efforts at credit controls, selective credit controls, a certain money expansion which came from that side. There is certainly the usual rise in incomes; it is not merely wages but general rise in incomes unrelated to the availability of goods. That has certainly created an imbalance and we have to deal with this problem.

It is not enough merely to deal with the problem of money supply. We have also to deal with the other side. That is, the side of production in the industrial and agricultural fields. There we have to deal with many other facts of the problem. There is another field of money supply coming from unaccountable, illegitimate, illegal sources, which is the result of evasion of taxes, both direct and indirect. If direct taxes are evaded, it becomes the nucleus of black money. In the case of indirect taxes, it is evaded by producing more and showing less in terms of commodities and those commodities become the mother of more black money. We have to deal with this entire problem.

Let me first explain what we are not doing. ? I heard Mr. Indrajit Gupta's speech very carefully. Possibly that was the one serious speech I heard in this entire debate.

AN HON. MEMBER: You mean from that side.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Of course I began by saying that I heard some very good speeches from this side

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: During none of your interventions have you failed to say this

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Possibly I would have heard some more serious speeches if I had delayed my intervention for some time I do not deny that (*Interruptions*)

Mr Indrajit Gupta made two points while criticising the ordinances He said that we are saying something which exactly we are not doing He made a reference to his famous Professor in cambridge, Prof John Keynes I quote him

> "The basic determinant of prices in our society is not be wages of the workers but the capitalists held on the big sectors of the industry where they determine the prices for the sake of their profits and super-profits by creating artificial scarcity, by restricting production Inflation is the thing which helps the capitalists the most This theory was inspired by John M Keynes' the old Professor of my old college in Cambridge I thought we had given up this long age John M Keynes' old theory is being resurrected again —he means by this Government— that the safety value against economic depression and against the danger of economic explosion is to create deficit financing and inflation so that by creating paper money which has no value you can boost up the demand for goods, inflate the prices and allow the capitalists to make higher profits It is a bogus theory, it has never worked in any capitalist country and it is not going to work here also "

He says as if we have issued these ordinances to create more money Is that what he means? It is precisely the opposite that we are trying to do I would like to emphasise that we have never belived that the inflation in this country is basically the result of action on the part of the working classes I do not want to dwell on the causes of inflation which are basically rooted in the slackness of agricultural and industrial production. We have issued these ordinances not because we believe that wages are going to increase the prices We have done this to prevent possible inflationary pressures on the run away prices I really do not know what could have been the size of the inflationary pressure if we had allowed things to go as they are and not taken any steps to prevent them

So, the steps that we have taken so far are in the nature of preventive action We never claimed that by the issue of these Ordinances, immediately there is going to be some fall in prices We never claimed that Then, these are not the only steps which ultimately will give us that result We will have to take a series of steps This is the first package we have given in the form of three Ordinances I will explain later why the three Ordinances were considered necessary So the main point is that Shri Indrajit Gupta was trying to attribute things which we never said Really speaking this is part of our policy the policy that has been implemented and the policy that has been explained recently in the ten-point programme by the Prime Minister, namely to reduce deficit financing trying to reduce Governmental expenditure on the non-plan items And the steps that we took last year and the steps that we propose to take this year also to econoI mise shows our faith i nthe programme of minimsing unnecessary expenditure on non-Plan items

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU We will show you all this by your own figures tomorrow

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This he should have done in the beginning What is the use of men-

tioning them at the end? If he had devoted his speech to that, I would have welcomed it.

This is exactly what we are trying to do, and that is why the Ordinances have become necessary. This was the time to act. If this is not the time to act, may I ask him what was the time to act?

Some hon. Members very legitimately raised the question why the Ordinances were necessary. I certainly owe an explanation to this House, and possibly we will discuss this in more detail when we discuss the Bill to replace the Ordinance. Then I will be hearing more about this from the opposition side. But I would like to explain in the beginning why we thought the Ordinances were necessary. If we take the Ordinances individually, one by one, that is a different matter. Certainly, it was a package. The Ordinance limiting the dividend, the Ordinance compelling the deposit of 50 per cent of the additional dearness allowance and the Ordinance compelling income-tax payers above a certain level to deposit a percentage of their income, it is really speaking a package in order to reduce the monetry supply and reduce the inflationary pressure on demand. It was thought that these are the important sections which can make this contribution. When I say "contribution", it is not a gift; it is not in that sense that I am using the word "contribution". Then, we are not taking away the present wages of the employees. It is only 50 per cent of the additional wages and dearness allowance that is covered by this measure. This increment is meant for the purchase of consumer goods....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Food.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, food, clothing and many other items also. The idea is not to deprive them of their necessities. I would like my friends to consider seriously this problem. We adopted the policy of dearness allowance with a view to solving the problem of the wage earners. But we found that it is not solving the poblem of inflationary forces. I quite agree that it is a rather extraordinary step that we have taken. But when we face an unequal situation we have to take unusal steps.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Is it not a fact that the package was not comprehensive enough and that is why your colleague like Shri Dharia opposed this Ordinance?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You better ask that question of Shri Dharia. Please listen to me now. The package can certainly be more comprehensive. But the package that we have produced is, in a way, a linked package. It is an inter-linked package. It is a deposit operation which the Government of India can through its own legislation bring into existence. This is the most important thing.

About dividend distribution, may I ask: Was not the Ordinance necessary? Could we have brought this proposition or this proposal merely in the form of a normal law? It had to be done by an Ordinance. In a package, when one item has to be enacted through an Ordinance, the others become inevitably linked up with that. Mr. Indrajit Gupta gave an argument that in the case of persons who were supposed to deposit money sometime in the month of December, why was it necessary to issue an Ordinance? It is not in that mechanical sense that you could judge these issues. These are very important issues.

There is something like psychological aspect of inflation also. When an approach has been accepted, it is necssary to put the entire approach in a package before the country in a comprehensive form. Therefore, when one Ordinance becomes necessary, it

is absolutely inevitable that all the other proposition organically linked with it be brought in the form of Ordinances. Nobody likes Ordinances. Don't we know that if we come with Ordinances, the House does not like it? We also know it. But we had to do it. We had no other option. We thought that there were compelling reasons for us to go in for Ordinances. Therefore, I would request this House to appreciate the compelling reasons and the reasons why we thought that this was going to help the economy of the country. As far as the Ordinances are concerned, I have tried to explain my own reasons for the issue of Ordinances. Utimately, the Ordinances on their merits will be considered by the House.

The other issue of administrative problems, their implementation. is also an important one. I do not deny that administrative problems are very many; I do not minimise the difficulties in implemenation. But some of the difficulties have to be accepted knowingly. You cannot merely push away a task only because it is difficult. It is difficult and it is necessary and, therefore, it has to be performed. We have undertaken this difficult task because we believe that it is ultimately going to help the economy of this country.

Now, the question comes up as to what are the other things that we want to do about black money. Everybody asks a question, a legitimate question, as to what we propose to do about it. I would like to say that for the last two years. we have been consistently taking steps to control the problem of black money. Some people just stick to one thing and try to find out what we are doing and what we are not doing. The hon. Member, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, made a reference to the memoranda submitted by the economists and asked as to what we are going to do about those memoranda. He, particularly, made a reference to this popular name "SEMIBOMBLA" and asked what we are going to do about it. Let me take this apportunity to express our deep appreciation of the cooperation that the economists of this country are giving to the Government. We are really greateful to them that in the present difficult economic conditions, they are applying their mind individually and collectively and giving us very important constructive suggestions which we are also considering from time to time.

They are also giving us suggestions in a package. It is not only one suggestion or two suggestions. The Memorandum which they have submitted to the Prime Minister is a very important document. There is no doubt about it. I would like to say that a number of their suggestions are very useful and constructive. We have already accepted some of them. I can mention some of the suggestions that we are implementing. A number of suggestions listed by economists in their Memorandum, such as. rationalisation of Government expenditure, involvement in the working of public sector undertakings, reduction of governmental subsidies, increased in the rate of interest—only recently, the Reserve Bank of India increased the bank rate—the use of fiscal instruments to reduce consumption improvement in foreign exchange reserves, building up of adequate buffer stocks of foodgrains. reduction in non-developmental expenditure and increase in production are. already under implementation. Most of those suggestions we have certainly accepted. But at the same time I must humbly point out that their main suggestion is reducing, by 30 per cent, through stamping by designated authorities the face value of currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 100 and above held by the public and the issue of Special Government of India Certificates equal to the reduction. ie. of 30 per cent, in the face value of the currency notes; the Special Certificates will have a maximum maturity period of ten years and they will bear an annual rate of interest of ten per cent. etc. Also their idea is to reduce the value

of deposits in banks. We in the Finance Ministry have examined very carefully this suggestion. The Reserve Bank of India has also applied its mind to it. And I must frankly State that we have given all the weight to the suggestion but we do not favour this because it is not likely to help the economy as we understand it. If you reduce the value of the deposits in banks, you are really speaking, undermining the faith of the people in the banking system itself. Therefore, we do not favour this suggestion. I only want to tell the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that we have given a very serious thought to the suggestions made by the economists. As I said, we are very grateful to them for their suggestions. Some of the suggestions which are acceptable we are implementing, but some of the suggestions which are not acceptable we are not implementing.

I was coming to black money. As I said, some members really go by some slogan here and there. But I have repeatedly said that through legislative action we have taken a number of steps. Ultimately, as I said, black money is generated by evasion of taxes and also in certain monopoly in commodity distribution like steel....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did you suppress the interim report of Wanchoo Commission?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Again you are talking about demonetisation. We have made our position very clear, many times, about this, we have said that we have not accepted this. What is the use of publishing the report about it? There is no use doing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You appoint a Commission and then you suppress it report.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At the present moment also there is a very important Bill before a Select Committee. A large number of members of this House are members of that Select Committee. I hope the Select Committee will submit its report seem for the consideration of the House so that it becomes a statute. A number of steps have been taken there. The most important part of that recommendation is that we want to treat the economic offences very seriously. According to me, that is the most important part of it and I wish that it becomes a law.

Another outlet for black money was investment of money in urban properties or other properties in an undercalued manner. You know about that Act. That Act has already been implemented and more than 4,000 notices have been issued. I learn that, in respect of nearly 38 properties, final orders have already been issued. May be, they may go on appeal to tribunal, etc. But my main point is this. This number '38' or '4,000' is not important. What is important is that a new process has started about economic offences in 1973-74. Nearly a hundred prosecutions have been launched. As I said, it is not the number of prosecutions that is important. The main point is that a new way of dealing with this problem has started A large number of raids have been organized. It is a question of creating a fear in the minds of these people for using black money, for their anti-social activities, not to resort to these things. It is again this atmosphere.. (*Interruptions*) Merely crying hoarse about black money does not help either you or me or anybody. We ought to change that atmosphere in the country. Let us do that. Merely trying to accuse one Party or one individual or one section of people does not help us or the party. These are some of the steps we are taking in the case of black money as well.

I tried to point out the measures we have taken in the case of production also. I have taken a series of measures even last year in the case of agriculture as you very rightly know. As we said in our AICC meeting, we think that the production of the last year was certainly bad enough for us. Unfortunately, we have not been successful to effectively bring the necessary produce into the distribu-

tion system.... (*Interruptions*) That is the effort we have to do this year also.... (*Interruptions*) Why we are not successful, we are certainly thinking about it. You also give some co-operation in this matter. This is a national problem. Let us think about it. If you want to think about the economic problems in a co-operative manner, you are welcome. But when we are considering the national problem in its national perspective, what is your contribution? Strike, more strikes and more strikes. That is the way you are talking about. This is the way you are talking about a serious matter of a no-confidence motion in the country. The most important and serious problem before the country to-day is this economic problem. What is your offer of co-operation to solve this problem instead of merely criticising us? (*Interruptions*)

AN HON MEMBER: It is your own certain.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That would not absolve you from your responsibility as leaders of this country if you are leaders of this country. Merely saying that this is your creation or his creation would certainly help you make a speech, but certainly it would not help you to go back to the people.

Therefore, I make an appeal to the hon. Members here, both on this side and on that side, that if at all we are serious about the problems of this country, let us not think in negative terms. Let us not think in terms of anti-this and anti-that. Fortunately we have got a very effective leadership of Madam Gandhi as the Prime Minister of this country. I think it is our duty in this difficult time of the history of the nation that we give our best co-operation to her and through her to the nation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: His last sentence is the real contribution to the economic problems of this country.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने जो अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार के खिलाफ रखा है, मैं पूरी ताकत के साथ उसका समर्थन करता हूं

जहां तक रेल कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं वे आंकड़े नहीं दूंगा कि कितनों को सरकार ने निकाला और कितनों की नौकरी भंग की । मैं केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि जब उन लोगों ने रोटी की मांग की थी, तो माननीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने पल्टन और पुलिस बुलवा कर उनको पिटवाया था और उनके घरों को उजड़वाया था ।

इस बहस के दौरान ही नहीं, इस से पहले भी, बाहर भी, यह चर्चा चलती रही है कि रेल कर्मचारी देश के दुश्मन हैं । रेल कर्मचारी हड़ताल करने के बाद भी, बहुत ज्यादा उग्र हो जाने के बाद भी, कच्चातिवू किसी दूसरे देश को नहीं दे सकते हैं । असल में, देश का कौन दुश्मन है, इस बात का फ़ैसला इस देश में होना चाहिये । जो अपनी रोटी की मांग करेगा, वह देश का दुश्मन है या जो अपने देश की जमीन किसी परदेशी को दे देगा, वह देश का दुश्मन है ?

कल मैंने प्रधान मंत्री का वह भाषण देखा, जो उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी के अपने लोगों के बीच में दिया था । उन्होंने कच्चातिवू के बारे में कहा कि वह पथरीली जमीन है । ऐसे ही पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने, जब चीन का हमला हुआ था, कहा था कि देश की सरहद पर स्थित अक्साई चिन एक पथरीली कंकड़ीली जमीन है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी के जमाने से, और उससे पहले से, हिन्दुस्तान की धरती को हम भारत माता कहते रहे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री इस धरती की रखवाली और चौकीदारी करती हैं । भारत माता की सब से जिम्मेदार लड़की भारत माता की उंगली, नाक और कान के बारे में कहे कि उस से बदबू आती है, वह सड़ गया है, यह बहुत गैरजिम्मेदारी की बात है । बहुत ही गंदे लोगों के बयान हुआ करते हैं

इस तरह के । यह मै आरोप लगाऊंगा और अन्त में कहूंगा कि अगर निकलवाना था किसी को तो रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बाल बच्चों को उनके क्वार्टरों से नहीं निकलवाना चाहिये था बल्कि ललित नारायण मिश्र को और उनके परिवार को उनके घरों से निकलवाना चाहिये था । श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को और उनके परिवार वालों को उनके घरों से निकलवाना था । इनके खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव नहीं, राष्ट्र-द्रोह का मुकदमा चलना चाहिये था । इन लोगों ने बहुत ही गद्दारी की है देश के साथ ।

एक और बहस चल रही है कि आजकल महगाई बढी हुई है । इसका दोषी कौन है ? उनकी तरफ से और कुछ विरोधियों की तरफ से भी कहा जाता है कि इसके दोषी जमाखोर, जखीरेबाज, और विरोधी पार्टी के लोग है क्योंकि ये उस में अडंगा लगाया करते है । जिन दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश मे चुनाव चल रहा था और श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी देश भर मे दौरे कर रही थी जबकि उन्हे जगह जगह काले झंडे दिखाए जा रहे थे तो वह लोगो से कह रही थी इन का एक बयान मुझे याद है कि महगाई से घबराना मत क्योंकि रबी की फसल बढिया होने वाली है । लगता है कि डालडा रबी के खेत मे पैदा होता है, मिटटी का तेल रबी के खेत मे पैदा होता है । लोगो को खाना नहीं मिल रहा है और ये कहते है कि केवल विरोधी दल और जमाखोर यही लोग इसके दोषी है । हो सकता है हम दोषी हो सरकार दोषी न हो लेकिन मै इस की एक ही मिसाल दूंगा कि आज से तीन महीने पहले खाद की एक बोरी 53 रुपये मे मिला करती थी, आज वह 105 रुपये बोरी मिल रही है । एक बोरी मे 50 किलो खाद हुआ करती है और यह सरकार किसान से 105 रुपये क्विंटल गेहूं लेती है । एक क्विंटल खाद हुई 210 रुपये की और एक क्विंटल गेहूं हुआ 105 रुपये का यह सरकार कारखानेदारो की सरकार है या किसानों की सरकार है, खलिहान वालो की सरकार है या कारखानेदारों की सरकार है ? इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए । इन की नितिया दोषपूर्ण है । और यह केवल खाद वाली बात ही नही है, इस तरह से इन्होने लगातार कारखानेदारों के द्वारा किसानो का शोषण करवाया है, उन की कमाई का शोषण करवाया है, खलियान का शोषण करवाया है, मै यह आरोप लगाना चाहता हू इस के ऊपर । जब किसान का गल्ला खलियान मे तैयार है तब सस्ता कर दिया और जैसे ही वह गल्ला मडी मे चला जाएगा तीन महीने के बाद यही गेहू जो आज दो रुपये किलो या 1 रुपये 5 पैसे किलो बिक रहा है यह तीन रुपये, साढे तीन रुपये किलो बिकेगा और यह ये कह देंगे कि मैं क्या करू ? मेरा इस मे कोई दोष नही है ?

चव्हाण साहब का बडा मासूम भाषण हुआ । भाषण से लग रहा था कि कोई डिबेटिंग सोसाइटी की अध्यक्षता कर रहे थे और इनाम बाट रहे थे कि कौन बढिया बोला है कौन बढिया नहीं बोला है । उन का इनाम लेने के लिए हम लोग यहा संसद मे नही आए है । देश की जनता को खाने के लिए नही मिल रहा है । उस का पेट जल रहा है और पिछले 6 महीने, 8 महीने से उस के पैर के नीचे की जमीन भी जलने लगी है । हम इन से इनाम मागने नही आए है । इस तरह के सर्टिफिकेट लेने नही आए है । देश की जनता इस समय इन का जवाब दे रही है । इन से बात नहीं करना चाहती है । ये सडको पर निकलने की हिम्मत नही करते । किसानो का शोषण करने वाली सरकार है यह ।

आज कल यह सीना तान कर कहा करते है ये लोग, इन की प्रधान मंत्री कहा करती है कि हम ने ऐटम बम बनवाया है । साबुन की टिकिया तो आप बनवा नही सके, आप का ऐटम बम नहाते समय शरीर मे लगाएगे क्या ? तवे पर रोटी पकाने का काम करेगा क्या ऐटम बम ? ऐटम बम का धमड आपने किया है जब मुल्क के लोगों को आप साबुन की टिकिया नही दे सके है और साबुन की टिकिया ही नही, आज उत्तर प्रदेश के स्कूल और कालेज बन्द है । केवल इसलिए बहुगुणा साहब ने कह कर बन्द किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश मे किताबें नही है,

कागज नहीं है, कापियां नहीं है, इस लिए बन्द है। लड़के पैदा नहीं क्यों कि कागज नहीं है। यह बयान है सरकार का, हमारा नहीं है। जिस रफ्तार से पढ़ने वाले लड़कों की तादाद बढ़ी है, तालीम बढ़ी है, उस रफ्तार से कागज का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है। स्कूल और कालेज बन्द नहीं होंगे तो और क्या होगा। और अब स्कूल कौर कालेज खुलेंगे, लड़के किताब और कापी मांगेंगे, बाजार में नहीं मिलेगा तो आप की सरकार को घेरेंगे जो आप कहेंगे कि विरोधी दल के लोग भड़का रहे हैं, जयप्रकाश नारायण करवा रहे हैं। अपनी करनी पर, अपनी असफलता पर और अपने निकम्मेपन पर आप जरा भी शर्म नहीं करेंगे। हर बार विरोधी दलों के लोगों को कह देंगे कि ये लोग भड़का रहे हैं। कैसी है यह सरकार ?

प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां से चली गई। मैं चाहता था कि वह रहती और अपनी बात सुनती। लेकिन नहीं रहीं। एक चर्चा चली है अध्यक्षता की। एक साहब ने कहा दो साल। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह दो साल का टाइम नहीं रहता और जितनी गर्मी के साथ यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है, एक क्षण के अंदर यह पास होता और मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों से कहूंगा कि वे आत्मा की आवाज को इस्तेमाल करें। अगर उस का इस्तेमाल वे करेंगे तो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास हो जाएगा।

भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा चली है। अध्यादेश जारी हुआ और उस के जारी होते हुए जिस बढ़िया पैकेज की बात चव्हाण साहब कर रहे थे उस पैकेज में लीकेज बना हुआ था। टाटा साहब को करोड़ों की आमदनी हो गई, बिरला साहब को और बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदारों को आप का अध्यादेश जारी होते ही आमदनी हो गई। क्या था आप का अध्यादेश ? यही था न कि छोटे से मजदूर का महगाई भत्ता और न बढ़ने दिया जाए, उस पर रोक लगाई जाए। कहते हैं इस से देश की दौलत बढ़ेगी। कल हम को भागवत झा आजाद ने कहा था कि इस से देश को दौलत बढ़ेगी, कमाई बढ़ेगी। प्रधान मंत्री का दौरा होता है। एक दौरे में इन के तीन लाख रुपये खर्च हुआ करते है। दस हजार पुलिस का सिपाही जाता है। हर सिपाही अगर तीन रुपये रोज भत्ता लेता है, दो दिन पहले जाता है, दो दिन बाद में आता है, पांच दिन का भत्ता तीन रुपये रोज के हिसाब से दस हजार सिपाहियों का जोड़ें, लाख से ऊपर चला जाएगा। हवाई जहाज का, अफसरों का, बांस बल्ली का या फाटक का खर्चा में नहीं जोड़ रहा हूं। एक दिन का खर्चा में अपने घर में बैठी रहे तो 25 हजार, 30 हजार, 35 हजार जाएगा। अपनी फिजुल खर्ची पर ये लोग बहस नहीं करेंगे, अपने ठाट बाट पर ये लोग बहस नहीं करेंगे। ये लोग बहस करेंगे कि कमजोर मजदूर और गरीब किसान का बेटा अगर कहीं चौकीदारी करता है तो उस की तनख्वाह उस का महंगाई भत्ता न बढ़े। कहां है बारूपाल जी ? वह यहां पर बिल लाने वाले हैं कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा दिया जाए। सड़कों पर निकलेंगे यह कानून पास करने के बाद तो जनता जिस को आप ने वेज फ्रीज का आर्डिनेंस पास किया है वह आप को पीटेगी, यह याद रखना। थोड़ी शर्म और हया आप लोगों को रखनी चाहिए। जनता के बीच में हम लोगों ने कहा था कि हम बहुत दड़े त्यागी है और यहां आने के बाद अपनी महगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए बिल पेश करने जा रहे हैं.... (व्यवधान).. इस से भी बड़ी शर्म नाक बात कोई और क्या हो सकती है ?..... (व्यवधान).....

यह मेरे टाइम में मत जोड़िएगा। अब मैं जल्दी जल्दी अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूं।

अक्सर एक चर्चा चला करती है साल भर पर, डेढ़ साल पर, दो साल पर कि सौ रूपये के नोट की कीमत घटा दी जायगी। यह चर्चा बम्बई का खेल है। जब वहां के तस्कर व्यापारी सोना बाहर से ज्यादा लाते हैं और उनके सोने की कीमत ठीक नहीं मिलती तो सरकार से सांठ-गांठ कर के चर्चा चलवा दिया करते हैं कि सौ रूपये के नोट की कीमत घट जायगी। लोग अपने अपने नोट ले कर

आगा करते हैं कि जल्दी सोना खरीद लें। जब सोना महंगा होने लगता है तब सरकार की तरफ से और सरकारी प्रवक्ताओं की तरफ से बयान आ जाता है कि कोई कीमत नहीं घटेगी। तीन हफ्ते, चार हफ्ते यह चर्चा चलती रहती है। मैं चव्हाण साहब पर आरोप लगाऊंगा, वे भी बम्बई के हैं, बम्बई के तस्कर सोना व्यापारियों के साथ सांठ गांठ करके इनका मंत्रालय यह चर्चा चलवाता है और फिर इस पर सफाई दे देता है कि यह चर्चा गलत है।

अभी अभी इलाहाबाद में स्टेट बैंक के अन्दर सौ रूपये के नोट का नाटक देख कर मैं हैरत में रह गया। सौ सौ रूपये के नोट दस बारह पकड़े गये, पुलिस ने छापा मारा। वहां के एजेंट ने कहा कि सरकार की तरफ से आदेश आया है कि ये नोट बैंक में जमा कर लिये जायें और दूसरे नोट दे दिये जायें। वह जाली नोट थे। आप को याद होगा आज से चार महीना पहले आचार्य कृपालानी ने बयान दिया था कि देश में इस समय 25 करोड़ रूपये के नोट छापे गये हैं, चुनाव होने वाला है, उसका मुकाबिला करने के लिए। वे जाली नोट आज बाजार मे फैले हुए हैं। उनकी कोई सफाई नहीं है। इसके लिए क्या कहा जाय ?

असल में भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में मैं केवल इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि इस समय मुल्क की गंगोत्री ही गन्दी हो गई है और गंगोत्री सियासत में प्रधान मंत्री की कुर्सी है। छोटे छोटे नदी नाले, बाबू जगजीवन राम, चव्हाण साहब, ललित नारायण मिश्र या बहुगुणा या बंशी लाल की मैं क्या चर्चा करता ? असल चीज तो है इस गंगोत्री की सफाई। जब तक इस गंगोत्री की सफाई नही होती इस मुल्क से भ्रष्टाचार जा नहीं सकता है।

आखीर में केवल दो बात कह कर खत्म करूंगा। एक तो खत्म करूंगा यह कह कर कि यह इत्तफाक ही है कि दो बार आप के सदन में मैं आया। पहली बार आया तो पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरु के इलाके से, वह प्रधान मंत्री थे। दूसरी बार आया तो बाबू लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के इलाके से, वह भी प्रधान मंत्री थे। फूलपुर और इलाहाबाद तो मैंने निबटा दिया, अब रायबरेली की तमन्ना है। आप अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को पास कराइये, नहीं तो प्रधान मंत्री जी इस्तीफा दें, अगर उनकी नीतियां सही हैं तो इस्तीफा दें और फिर से चुनाव लड़ें, हमारी भी हसरत पूरी हो जायगी। चलें रायबरेली, इस बात का फैसला करने..... (व्यवधान) .....यह चुनौती मैं आप को अपनी तरफ से फेंकता हूं—अगर ये बेचारे चुनाव की जहमत में नहीं फंसना चाहते तो वे अकेले इस्तीफा दे दें। मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि वे जनता के बीच में आयें। आज लोगों के लिये खाना नहीं है, बिजली नहीं है, जनता तकलीफ में है . . .

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय (खलीलाबाद) : ये दो बार इलाहाबाद से चुनाव लड़ चुके हैं और जीत चुके हैं, अब मेरी इनको चुनौती है कि जहां से जीत कर आये हैं, इस्तीफा दें और मैं भी इस्तीफा देता हूं—हम दोनों दोबारा चुनाव लड़ लें। मैं इस सदन में घोषणा करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस्तीफा देने की जरुरत नहीं है, मैं इस्तीफा देता हूं और ये भी इस्तीफा देकर चुनाव लड़ लें। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस समय जैसी देश की हालत बिगड़ी है और जिस तरह से लोगों को तबाह किया जा रहा है—बहुत निन्दनीय है। आज सवेरे ही मेरे पास टेलीफोन आया है—श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर के बेटे ने मुझे टेलोफोन किया—श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर को भागलपुर जेल में रखा गया है, लेकिन उनको बिछाने के लिये बिस्तर नहीं दिया गया, खाने के लिये बर्तन नहीं दिया गया। वे बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं लेकिन इस तरह का व्यवहार उनके साथ किया जा रहा है। सभापति जी, अगर किसी भी इत्तिफाक से विरोधियों की सरकार बन जाती है और प्रधान मंत्री जी को और इन

लोगों को उस हालत में रख दिया जाय तब आप लोग इस तरह से हल्ला नही मचायेंगे। इस लिये चिल्लाइये नही, चुपचाप बैठे रहिये। श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर आधी धोती पहनते है और आधी बिछाते हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहूगा, मैंने अभी उनको देखा नही है लेकिन वे मेरे चुनाव मे काम करने गये थे। वहा उन्होने यही कहा था—प्रधान मंत्री जी के नाम से—कि इनको हरा दीजिये, ये ससद मे जा कर हल्ला मचायेंगे, घसीटे जायेंगे—इस तरह की बात इन्होने वहा कही थी, इनके बोलने का यह स्टैण्डर्ड रह गया है (व्यवधान). मै चाहता हू कि होम मिनिस्टर इसको नोट करले कि किस तरह का व्यवहार वहा श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर के साथ हो रहा है।

इस के अलावा आज हम को एक चिटठी पढने को मिली है, मै उस को सुनाउगा नही, मेरे पास रखी है। यह चिटठी यहा पर विरोधी दलो के नेताओ के पास आई है, उमाशकर दीक्षित जी के पास आई है और कार्य हम लोगो के पास आई है। उस मे लिखा गया है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने हरियाणा, हरियाणा कांग्रेस के जनरल सक्रेटरी के सामने यह कहा है कि जयप्रकाश नारायणको खत्म करने का इन्तजाम हो चुका है। नाथुराम गोडसे (व्यवधान) . अगर यह बात सही है तो मै चाहता हू कि जयप्रकाश नारायण जी की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड मत करना, कांग्रेसियो। अगर इस जिन्दगी से तुमने खिलवाड किया तो वह खिलवाड बिना जवाब के नही जाने दिया जायगा। अगर इस तरह की कोई भी बात हुई तो देश की जनता तुम्हे सडक पर निकलने नही देगी। जयप्रकाश नारायण जी की जिन्दगी कीमती जिन्दगी है, तुम्हारी इस तरह की साजिश को जनता बरदाशत नही करेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को एक क्षण भी यहा रहने का हक नही है। जो लोग श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी के भक्त हैं मैं उन से कहूगा—ठीक है आप लोग इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ वोट देंगे, लेकिन जिन लोगो के दिल जले हुए है—मै जानता हू बाबू जगजीवन राम जी का दिल कम नही जला है, मै जानता हू, सभापति जी, भागवत झा आजाद का दिल कम नही जला है, मैं जानता हू, कांग्रेस पार्टी के जिन लोगो के दिल जले है

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) On a point of order I did not want to interrupt the maiden speech of the hon. member But he has made a very serious allegation against the Chief Minister of a neighbouring State It has serious implications It has gone on record He said in Hindi—I will repeat it—that Mr Bansi Lal has told the Secretary of the Congress Committee that he is thinking of murdering Jayaprakash Narayan It is a very serious allegation It has gone on record It is the responsibility of the hon member making it to prove it It is a baseless allegation without any foundation Since it has gone on record it has to be substantiated Otherwise, it should be expunged

SHRI S A SHAMIM (Srinagar): He did not say that he was present at that meeting He said 'I have received a letter to this effect'

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Charan Singh is conspiring against Jayaprakash Narayan There is a report that Charan Singh is trying to do it.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (राजनदगाव): मदरेमुहतरिम, मै आप मे दस्तबस्ता गुजारिश करता हू कि जो इन्जाम हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर को तस्व्वुर करते हुए लगाया गया है कि कांस्पिरेसी या षडयन्त्र या कोई ऐसी साजिश बन चुकी है जिस में आदरणीय माननीय, श्रद्धास्पद बाबू जग

प्रकाश नारायण जी को खत्म करने की बात कही गई है और ऐसे किसी खत या खतूत का बटवारा हुआ है जो मिश्र जी के पास आया है—इस बात को रिकार्ड से हटा दिया जाय, यह गलत है लगो है, झूठ है, बबुनियाद है ।

श्री मधु दण्डवते (राजापुर) : मिश्र जी अपनी तकरीर में बयान देते हुए यह कहा है कि वे जो इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं उस का आधार एक खत है जो उन के पास आया है । अगर आप चाहें तो मैं उन से यह कहूंगा वे उस खत को आपके सामने और इस सदन के सामने पढ़ कर बतलायें.. (व्यवधान)..

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : सभापति जी, कायदा यह है कि जो व्यक्ति इस सदन में उपस्थित नहीं हो—मेम्बर की हैसियत से या मंत्री की हैसियत से, उस के खिलाफ कोई इल्जाम लगाना या उसके खिलाफ को बात कहना जो उसकी बदनामी का बाइस हो, उस को नहीं कहा जा सकता है । इस लिये मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि आप उस पोरशन को एक्सपंज कराने का आदेश दें ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय (गोरखपुर): मेरा निवेदन है—श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र जी कहते हैं कि वह पत्र उन्हें प्राप्त हुआ है और वह यह भी कहते हैं कि वह पत्र दूसरे अधिकारियों के पास, गृह मंत्री जी तक भी गया है—इस बात की पुष्टि वे करते हैं । अब अगर यह पत्र फेक है तो इस की जिम्मेदारी उन को लेनी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि वे एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के बारे में इस सदन में सीरियस एलीगेशन लगा रहे हैं तो इस सदन में मौजुद नहीं है .....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I can say that Charan Singh has written this letter. It is a conspiracy of these fellows.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय : वह व्यक्ति इस सदन के बाहर है, एक प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री है । ऐसी स्थिति में अगर यह पत्र फेक है, बेसलेस है तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी इन को लेनी चाहिये उस के बाद उस पत्र को प्रमाणित कराकर जांच की जाय और अगर वह गलत पाया जाय तो इन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये । इस तरह से इस सदन में अपने प्रिवलेज का इस्तेमाल करते हुए कोई सदस्य ऐसा आरोप लगाता है जिससे देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है, तो इस की जिम्मेदारी उस की अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिये... (व्यवधान).....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : हम आये दिन यहां किसी न किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में चर्चा करते हैं । आज ही आप ने देखा जब रेल मंत्री अपना वक्तव्य दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने श्री जार्ज फरनांडिज का नाम अनेकों बार लिया जब कि श्री फरनान्डिज इस सदन के मेम्बर नही हैं । दोनों ओर से इस तरह के आरोप लगाये जाते है । जिस पत्र में मिश्रा जी ने उल्लेख किया है वह और लोगों को भी मिला है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस को सभा-पटल पर रखा जाय और देखा जाय कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है वह सही है या नही, इस की एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये .... (व्यवधान) ....

17.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The point of order relates to a letter which is said to have been written by some person in Haryana stating that there is a conspiracy to kill Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. It is has been alleged that the Chief Minister of Haryana said to the General Secretary of his party that he is hatching some such conspiracy and it would not be difficult to kill a person like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. Shri Janeswar Misra made this remark during the course of his speech to which objection has been taken. If any hon. member receives a letter of that kind, what is his duty in the matter? If unfortunately it comes about and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is killed, the person who had received the letter will be hauled up

before an enquiry. We had seen that during the course of the tiral of persons who had killed Mahatma Gandhi, so many things had been brought in, the letter to Mr. Jain and things like that. I think it is the bounden duty of any hon. member to bring it before the House. I should have thought that the Government benches would have welcomed this information. They could have contradicted it the next day. The Government benches should solemnly consider it. I think nobody can prevent us from bringing such letters to the notice of the House. We receive so many letters from so many constituents and we are bound to bring them to the notice of the House. So, if what the hon. member has said is expunged, it would be a grave injustice to parliamentary procedure and also to the hon. Member who has to discharge certain duties.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not totally ignorant of what happened. I was listening to the debate in my room. I think it was Mr. Ravi who raised the point of order. What exactly he wanted to be done, he did not make it quite clear. Later on a submission was made that these remarks should be expunged. We should not make this point into a mini debate. If we start making too many submissions, it becomes a debate within a debate. I am prepared to hear three or four more persons and after that I shall give my ruling Let us do it in an orderly way. I am prepared to hear you all. Why are you excited? I will not hear those who have already made submissions. Let us clarify the issue. Let us not throw mud at each other. The main point is whether all these things that have been said should be on record or not. That is the only point.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Frnakulam): When an hon. Member receives information alleging a conspiracy of the type that was mentioned here, involving persons of the stature of Shri Jaiprakash Narayan or the Chief Minister of Haryana, has not the hon. Member a responsibility to enquire into it and authenticate the records before bringing that matter here and character is assinating several persons and creating so much of tension? When such information is available, if it is not authenticated, it should be expunged from the proceedings.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzhe): I take my stand strictly under the rule and I insist that the rule must be enforced. Rule 353 says:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:
>
> Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

My submission is that whatever Shri Mishra has said will not invalidate the point raised by us. You will have to decide firstly whether what was said here would amount to an allegation of an incriminatory nature; secondly, whether the plea that he received a letter is enough of an excuse or a cover to put forth this allegation on the floor of the House and, thirdly, if an incriminatory or defamatory statement which is not in conformity with the rules of the House has been made what exactly is the relief to be given. I suppose that to make a statement that the Chief Minister of Haryana is hatching a conspiracy for assassinating a particular person is certainly incriminatory. That he received an anonymous letter from somebody will not make it the less incriminatory. There are so many sources whereby you can get information. To say that he could

not get the source would not give him the right to air it on the floor of the House, except in conformity with the procedure that is specifically stipulated in the rule. He made a statement in violation of that. Therefore, that should not be allowed to remain in the records of this House under the rules. The expunction is not merely of what he has stated but the entire statement where this allegation is directly or indirectly put forth so that the records of the House would not carry a single word which may indicate that an allegation has been made on the floor of the House I want a ruling on that point of order.

18 hrs.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, Mr. Stephen has quoted the relevant rule. This is not an ordinary matter; this is a very serious matter. The most serious charge has been made by the hon. Member, Shri Janeshwar Misra He was saying that he had received a letter and, therefore, it was his duty to bring it to the notice of the House. It is amazing for me to hear that any letter which is absolutely without any basis should be read out in the House without verifying it. It was the first duty of Mr. Misra, if he has received the letter of the kind, to satisfy himself and then hand it over to the police; In this House, if a Member makes a defamatory and incriminatory allegation—this House is open to the press—the damage is done. What happens to the person affected? If you allow this House to develop into what it is developing, any person can get up and say anything.

There are certain rules and restrictions on the Members' right to speak in the House We receive hundreds of anonymous letters. If we try to do what he has done, there will be no end to it I would say that the alleged letter has been written, obviously, with a political motive. It is a conspiracy to create a fabricated allegation Therefore, in the interest of proper functioning of Parliament, this sort of a thing should not be allowed.

This is a very serious matter. I would request you to see that the rules of procedure of the House are properly followed and that these things are not allowed, and the person affected is protected.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर): इनके कहने का मतलब यह है कि इनके पास एक पत्र आया है जिसमे यह है कि हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण को लिक्विडेट करने का पूरा इंतजाम हो चुका है। यह एक चिटठी के आधार पर उन्होंने पढा है। इसी तरीके की एक चिटठी मैंने भी इसी हाउस में पढी थी जिसमे माननीय श्री झारखंडे राय के बारे में हम लोगों को सूचना दी गई थी (इन्टररेप्शंस)

It is just to revive their memory. This is what happened in the House. I read out a letter which was written by someone. He wrote that he will be killed because he did not support *anti-go-hatya* movement The Speaker allowed me. I read out the letter. (*Interruptions*).

The Speaker, in his wisdom referred the entire matter to the Home Minister and he wsa given protection. There are several instances like this. Here he has read out a letter. I do not agree with the pilitics of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. But the point is this. The statement which has been made by the hon. Member on the basis of some information may be right or wrong. It should not be expunged now. It should come on record. An

investigation should be made and if the letter is false or fabricated or is meant for political purposes, then he will face the consequences. If it is true, it will stand. I would request you not to expunge this in the larger interest of Parliamentary democracy.

I would also like to point out that often names are mentined in this House by Ministers or members of those outside, of those who are not here to defend themselves. I would request them not to mention such names since this is a consequence of that.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Sir, I want to make a submission....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have heard enough. There is no more fresh point. Please sit down. I think, all the points that are to be submitted have been made. If you want to convert this into a mini-debate, it is left to the pleasure of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Two more from here

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two more from here, two more from there, if it goes on like this, it becomes a mini-debate (Interruptions) Order, please. Whenever Pandeji speaks, I am attracted by him, more particularly by his beautiful moustache Will you kindly keep quiet for some time?

The limited question is whether what Mr Janeshwar Mishra had said and everything that the members have said after that relating to this should form part of the record or not. That is the point. Now I will first go by the rules. Mr. Stephen has drawn my attention to two rules: one is 353 and the other is 380. I will first go to rule 353 which reads like this:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

Then there is a provision.

> "Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House."

> "....or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

Now, there are two aspects of it here. The first is prohibition that this kind of a defamatory statement should not be made. But despite everything,—I am not saying defamatory or not—despite everything the statement has been made by Mr. Mishra and it has been strongly refuted, strongly contradicted from this side—both sides are there. Now the only thing that is open to the Speaker is that if a Member makes a statement and he continues after he has prohibited him, then only he comes in and can say now that I have prohibited you, you cannot continue and from that point onwards whatever is said will not form part of the record. But whatever has been said before in spite of efforts, once it has been said, it forms part of the record. This is the interpretation of this Rule. And, I think Mr. Stephen, if you read this rule very carefully you will see that the scope of the Speaker is limited only after he has prohibited. That is about this rule....

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Not from that point of view. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Why are you getting excited? I know that the Chairman has not prohibited and, therefore, whatever

has been said under this Rule cannot be expunged..*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point of order raised was...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving the interpretation of the rules. Now, I come to Rule 380....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If you permit me, before you go to Rule 380, the point of order raised is that he has violated this rule. I want a ruling on that point of order whether he has violated the rule or not. Then, we come to relief... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I come to Rule 380. It says:

> "If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words he expunged from the proceedings of the House."

Let us come there.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): You use your discretion and expunge it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will take the first of the first part, to use my discretion but my discretion also will be the discretion of all of us.

We have to consider.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Also the discretion of the earlier Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is: if the Chair, in its discretion, thinks that these words are defamatory, indecent, unparliamentary and undignified, he may expunge.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not 'and', it is 'or'. 'or'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Perhaps you are right, it is "or". Not all of them together, any one of them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The term 'Khaneka Bacha' is defamatory and derogatory... (Interruptions).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: : They say that the entire speech should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I would like to refresh the memory of the Members of what happened only yesterday. I read in the papers and records—correct me if I am wrong—and it was published in the papers this morning. One of the speakers in the debate—I need not name him—had made very strong statements relating to the Prime Minister herself yesterday. Allegation was made that Rs. One crore was brought to her residence because of the consent...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Don't mention it, Sir, it will again come on record...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is already in the papers. It came out in all the national papers.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: No objection was taken. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. He said, with the rise in the price of the cars—as a result of that—so much money has been brought and all that. Now, will the House not consider whether an uncorroborated statement like that—because, in any case it was a statement made, and no proof had been produced. (Interruptions) Why don't you listen to me? Order please. When I finish perhaps you will be the happiest person. Why do you get excited? Now, in respect of that kind of uncorroborated statement—I would put it to the House—whether it may be considered as defamatory or not. (Interruptions) Order please, please sit down.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: Nobody objected from that side.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): That thing is not before

the House. That was what happened yesterday. You can give your ruling about what happened today. But please do not put that statement of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu which happened yesterday You need not do that.

Dr. HENRY AUSTIN: It was some other issue; today it is not relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hear you all again, but kindly hear me in peace Please sit down. That statement yesterday was allowed to go on record.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Nobody challenged it.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down Let me finish.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We want to hear you only on this part which has arisen today. Yesterday you were not there We have not asked for your decision on that statement of yesterday. We have asked you about what happened today only

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am coming to that Please resume your seat. Order please.

Please sit down. And listen to me I am going to hear you

According to me, any unsubstantiated allegation of a serious nature against any person in high authority —there is nobody in higher authority than the Prime Minister—is of a defamatory character.. ..

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you understand me?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a substantive motion, that allegation was made. Under Rule 353, no allegation shall be made . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, will you kindly sit down?

SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA (Manjeri): Mr. Stephen is not the Speaker. Mr. Speaker should give his ruling. You see the pitiable condition of the Deputy-Speaker—he is still standing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you will please hear me. I had said that every Member of this House has to speak with a great sense of responsibility. And unless and until he has completely satisfied himself that any statement that he makes has a basis of truth, he should not make that statement and any unsubstantiated statement of whatever nature is of a defamatory character.

Now you will say 'yes' but, some time ago, you all shouted. Now, kindly sit down When the Speaker, in his discretion, decides that a certain allegation is of a defamatory nature and when that decision is taken, we have also to bear in mind the kind of repercussion, whatever decision is taken here, that it has on the country, on the nation and on the minds of the people That has to be taken into consideration.

Therefore, I think that this House should make own decision here with extreme seriousness I would, therefore, appeal to you sincerely to listen to what I say; you may or may not agree Now, here, an allegation has been made. a letter has been read by Mr Janeshwar Mishra .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Copy of the letter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Or a copy of the letter has been read by him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is addressed to Government.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever it is, he has read a letter.

AN HON. MEMBER: He did not read but he referred to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It may be that he referred to it, I was not

here and so I am not sure. I do not know because I was not here. It may be that he read it or it may be that he read it or it may be that he referred to it. But the meaning of it was that a certain conspiracy was hatched in which the name of the Chief Minister of Haryana was mentioned.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Miserable fellow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: .... that the respected leader Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan will be done away with. That is the meaning of what he said, and that has been strongly refuted..

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: How can we refute? We cannot refute. We object to that. We do not refute. How can we?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall quote the words of Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat just now. He said 'This is a fabricated conspiracy'. Those are the words of Mr. Bhagat. They are on record and I am repeating it. Those are his words. Mr Bhagat has nodded his consent that he said this that this is a fabricated conspiracy.

SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): But the point of order is on something else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If that is not refutation, then I do not understand what refutation is. It has been strongly refuted by the Members of the ruling party with a big majority, and there have been strong protests against it that this is utterly false and that is a fabrication. They have said that.

Now, I would like hon. Members to consider the role of this House. I had said on more than one occasion that this House is not only a reflection of the country but it is also a barometer. It registers the moods in the country and it registers the kinds of tensions and other things that happen in the country and they find a reflection here

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had said also that that is why the mercury goes up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is whether we would like this House to act really as an instrument of the nation which it should be, to reflect what is happening in this nation, right from the people who are some of the most intellectual in the world down to people who do not know how to read and write, whether we would like this House to be a sensitive instrument to measure the mood of the nation, and whether we would like this House to serve that purpose and to impress upon the people of this nation that whatever be their difficulties, whether their difficulties are solved or not, at least this House is sensitive to their problems? Or would we like the House to be used as a kind of sledge-hammer so that whatever happens in this country may be tamped down and must be suppressed? I would like hon. Members to consider what should be the real role of this House.

We are living in convulsive times. The times are changing in the country. The question is whether we should reflect that and whether we should measure that or not. Now, things are happening in this country. Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan is involved in a movement, rightly or wrongly. it is a matter of opinion; many people think that it is not right. These things are there and have been mentioned. Many kinds of things may happen or may not happen. A certain thing has been said and objection has been raised I think even if we say that it will go out of the record, it means that only the papers cannot publish it, but people can talk about it that this thing has happened here, and this can be done by word of mouth.

Therefore, according to me, an allegation has ben made, a wild

unsubstantiated allegation has been made, and it has been refuted very strongly.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Not only allegation, but grave information has been given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Yes—put it that way—information which has not been investigated.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Are you giving your ruling or giving your personal opinion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving my ruling I will finish it now. Information which has not been substantiated has been given Therefore, there is no difference between information and allegation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For investigation by Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I feel that this House as a responsible body, should take note of all these things. These things have been alleged. This kind of information has been passed on. The House should take note of it. The Government should take note of it. Everything is on record. I do not think that anything should be expunged.

The House stands adjourned till 11 00 A.M. tomorrow.

18.33 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 25, 1974/Sravana 3, 1896 (Saka).

GMGIPND—1125 LS—L—978